The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9591.—VOL. LIX. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At the residence of her mother-in-law, Charlotte-street, Mrs. J. E. OLDFIELD, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Hillside, Goulburn, Mrs. ANPRRIM, of a son.

On the 13th instant, at 309, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of JAMES A. C. WILLIS, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st January, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Eastern Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. M. Beecher, CHARLES GEORGE, second son of the late JOHN TURNER, of Cooper House, Yorkshire, to ELIZA MARGARET, second daughter of Mr. E. LITTLE, of Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Willie Plomer, South Gundagai, EMILY HARRIET, the beloved wife of GEORGE R. H. STUCKEY, and daughter of the late Thomas Montgomery Perrott, Esq., surgeon, H. M. 41st Regiment Foot, aged 35 years.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, 51, Phillip-street, Mrs. FENTON, aged 36.

On the 12th instant, of croup, at the residence of her parents, King-street, Sydney, AMY SCOTT, infant daughter of J. STEPHENS and ELIZABETH PERRY.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Maryville Cottage, St. Peter's, MARGARET ANNE, relict of the late Mr. MICHAEL BENNETT, of this city, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 13th instant, at her parents' residence, Redfern-street West, Redfern, after a long and painful illness, LAURA CAROLINE, infant daughter of SAMUEL and ELIZA STAINTON, aged one year and 6 months.

At his residence, 398, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of WILLIAM BROWN, blacksmith, Darlinghurst Road, in the 46th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

On the 13th instant, at Murranders, SELINA, second daughter of the late DAVID JOHNSTON, Esq., of George's Hall, near Liverpool, aged 29 years.

On the 14th instant, at Greycliffe, the residence of Jos. S. Willis, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH AUSTIN, aged 73 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR LONDON direct.—☞ The well-known and powerful steamship KAIKOURA (lately employed in the Panama mail service by the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company), 1500 tons, S. Harry Wright, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched as above, UNDER SAIL ONLY, on or about the 15th MARCH next; and, from her fast-sailing qualities, offers special inducement to shippers of WOOL, SPECIE, &c, &c. Her magnificent accommodations for all classes of PASSENGERS are too well known to require comment, and early application is necessary to secure berths.
For freight, passage-money, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents

STEAM TO ENGLAND.
EAGLE LINE.
S. S. GREAT BRITAIN,
Captain Gray.
Notice to intending passengers.
This favourite steamer is expected to arrive in March, and will be dispatched
for LIVERPOOL
during the month of April.
For particulars respecting cargo or passage money apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and Co. Melbourne; or, WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, DANIEL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

STEAM BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEALAND.
The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched by Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co., on the following dates, with passengers, cargo, stock, mails, and parcels:—
TO NEW ZEALAND,
in February.
The RANGITOTO, 20th February, via Hokitika.
The above steamers for New Zealand sail on the dates named for BLUFF HARBOUR, DUNEDIN, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, GREYMOUTH, and HOKITIKA, and transhipping at Wellington for AUCKLAND, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI, &c.
N.B.—When Bluff Harbour and Otago are the first ports of call, the steamers proceed thence to Lyttelton, Wellington, Nelson, Greymouth, and Hokitika, and back to Melbourne. When Hokitika is the first port of call, the vessels proceed thence to Greymouth, Nelson, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and Bluff Harbour, and back to Melbourne in the order named.
Through tickets to and from all the above-named ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.
Intending passengers by the RANGITOTO must leave Sydney by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer WONGA WONGA on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

STEAM for AUCKLAND.
The steamship
HERO,
will sail punctually at 4 o'clock p.m.
on TUESDAY, 15th instant.
ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION
by Steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, 25th February,
at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at WELSHPOOL, PORT ALBERT.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 22nd instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon £6, return £10; cabin £3, return £5 10s; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, Wednesday, 17th instant.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, 48 hours after arrival.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Saxonia will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison. Boomerang, about Wednesday, 17th instant.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer, every Tuesday; and to Maryborough direct, twice a week.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 23rd instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Paterson this day, and Clarence Town on Wednesday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, TO-MORROW, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.
Fare, 1s each way; children, 6d; monthly ticket, 20s.
N.B.—A return ticket will be issued, available for the 4.30 trip from Sydney, and 5.15 from Manly, for one shilling.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR MAY SALES.
FOR LONDON.—The SOBRAON will sail on THURSDAY, 25th February.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, 30 guineas.
Intermediate, 20 ditto.
Apply to Captain ELMSLIE, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR MORUYA.—the Cutter RESTLESS to sail THIS EVENING. Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—HUNTER, To-night, at 11.
KIAMA.—HUNTER, To-night, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, To-morrow, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, To-morrow, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, To-morrow, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, Wednesday, at noon.
MORUYA.—ILLALONG, Friday, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, GLADESVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL, AND RIVER STEAMERS.—From FOOT of KING-STREET to PARRAMATTA DAILY, at 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
PELICAN, 9, 1, 5; return 6.50, 11, 3.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11, 3; return 9, 1, 5.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
FARES by PELICAN at a NOMINAL CHARGE of 9d Saloon, return 1s; Steerage 6d, RETURN 9d, available for return by any of the company's steamers.
ACCOMMODATION three times greater than the Opposition steamer, and comfortable in all weather.
Contract Tickets, 20 per cent. less than the Opposition.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER.—PREMIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney, 9, 1, and 5. From Parramatta, 6.50, 11, and 3, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, &c. Fare: Cabin, 6d; return ditto, 9d.; being 33 per cent. cheaper, and faster than any other steamer. N.B.—Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—To sail first week in March.—The first-class ship
CANAAN,
A1 at Lloyds, William Wilson, commander, 846 tons register.
This well-known and favourite Sydney trader will meet with the utmost dispatch, having the whole of her dead weight down, and a large portion of her wool engaged.
Has large roomy cabins for a limited number of first-class passengers.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For rates of passage or freight apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON,
The DUNBAR CASTLE.
This fine ship will be despatched the first week in March.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SWANSON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, with dispatch.—The first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons register, James Brinsden, commander.
CABIN PASSAGE, £35 and upwards.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation for passengers) apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay.

FOR LONDON (via CAPETOWN, Cape of Good Hope, calling to land passengers for the OPHIR GOLD FIELDS).—☞ The fine British frigate-built ship TALBOT, 1000 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, Captain T. James, will be dispatched as above, FROM MELBOURNE, on 25th February, carrying FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS passengers, for whom comfortable, roomy, and well-ventilated accommodation will be provided.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—A liberal allowance made for passage-money to Melbourne.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine A1 clipper barque MARY MILLER, James Taylor, commander, will be dispatched punctually on 16th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street.

FOR SHANGHAI, the MAGELLAN, A1 at Lloyd's, R. Crosbie, commander, 614 tons register.
This fine ship will leave about 15th instant, and has room for a limited number of passengers.
Apply on board, at once, to Captain CROSBIE; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and Co., Agents, 362, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—For light freight only.—The clipper ship YANG TSZE, George Smith, commander.
Apply to YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE OF PACKETS.—The American favourite clipper barque PENANG, A1, 950 tons, F. White, commander, will follow the clipper ship BUMS. This vessel made her last passage to San Francisco in 62 days; Captain White was presented with a testimonial by his passengers. Parties are invited to inspect her at the Grafton Wharf. For rates of passage apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 clipper ship ASHBURTON, 1000 tons, Charles Smith, commander, being under charter, will positively sail on THURSDAY, 18th instant. The saloon accommodation is of a superior description; and the steerage, by height of 'tween decks and unequalled ventilation, offers inducements seldom secured.
For all particulars apply on board, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Intending passengers are invited to inspect this vessel.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The new colonial clipper schooner, YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, J. Griffin, master, is now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage has superior accommodation.
Apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR S. S. ISLANDS.—☞ The favourite Island trader BLACK DOG, 200 tons, W. H. Weiss, master, being under engagement will sail on 25th instant, for Fijis, Friendly and Navigators Islands.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader, ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander (hourly expected), will, on arrival, meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader PRINCE ALFRED, Captain Watson, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will positively be dispatched on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant. Shippers are requested to make their engagements AT ONCE. For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ The well-known clipper barque HEVERSHAM, J. B. Sherlock, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary), apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH direct.—The fine clipper brig PRINCE EDWARD, Captain Pallant, now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—☞ The JULIA will have quick dispatch. For freight, &c. apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street; or H. W. HARPER, Struth's Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and MARYBOROUGH.—The fine schooner PRIMA DONNA will have good dispatch.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The schooner WAVE OF LIFE, W. B. Hannah, master, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to H. W. HARPER, Struth's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—OCTOROON, all parts of river, sails on TUESDAY. Roddam's Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—WEST HARTLEY No. 2, TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

SHIP CAPE HORN, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to goods after landing. Freight must be paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CAPE HORN.—Captain HOWAT will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew.

SHIP MAGELLAN, from LONDON.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on MONDAY, 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, from London.—All goods that are not passed for by 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, will be placed in Bond under Imperfect Entry.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP HARKAWAY, from London.—Consignees are informed that the above vessel will discharge cargo at Circular Quay. All goods for which ENTRIES are not passed within seven days (the time allowed by law), will be landed and stored without further notice. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR MELBOURNE.—The steamship YOU YANGS will not leave this as usual on Thursday next, on account of receiving her annual overhaul.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
A number of Packages of Unclaimed LUGGAGE and Surplus CARGO are now in the Company's Store, which, if not claimed on or before FRIDAY, the 19th instant, will be SOLD by public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.
FREDK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c.,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
** Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at the VICTORIA THEATRE, for the purpose of initiating a movement for the erection of a STATUE to the memory of CAPTAIN COOK. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock by the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knt., C.B., Chief Justice. The Hon. John Robertson, M.P., Hon. W. M. Arnold, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Saul Samuel, M.P., Hon. John Campbell, M.L.C., Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., M.P., Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., the Right Worshipful the Mayor, W. C. Windeyer, Esq., M.P., R. Driver, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen will address the meeting.
W. DAY, } Honorary
R. B. SMITH, } Secretaries.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
The THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 18, 1869, at 8 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect a President, two Directors, and a Steward, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.P., and M. CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P., the retiring Directors, and Mr. W. JARRETT, the retiring Steward, have given the required notice of their intention to become CANDIDATES for the same offices they now hold.
By order of the Board,
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house of the Company, on TUESDAY, 2nd March proximo, at noon precisely, to elect two Directors in the room of G. Thornton and F. H. Dangar, Esqs., who retire in consequence of their departure for Europe.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 9th February, 1869.
Pursuant to the 5th clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement, candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice thereof in writing to be left at the Banking-house of the Company fourteen days at the least before the day of election.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the CITY BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the Office of DIRECTOR of the City Bank, and, if elected, shall be pleased to devote my best exertions for the benefit of that institution.
I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
M. ALEXANDER.
Wynyard-square, 9th February, 1869.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for one of the vacant seats at the Board of Directors of your Bank.
Your obedient servant,
W. TUCKER.
Sydney, February 9, 1869.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Masonic Hall, in Clarence-street, THIS DAY, the 15th day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the Directors' Report, of date 11th January, 1869, for the past half-year, on which two resolutions were carried, to the end that the said resolutions may be absolutely rescinded, and the said Report in its entirety be adopted.
And to consider any other business that may be brought before such Meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—An ADJOURNED Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 15th February, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the Half-yearly General Meeting, on the 18th January, "to confer with Mr. George A. Lloyd with reference to his proposal to increase the revenue of the Exchange Company."
J. E. EBSWORTH, Secretary.
Sydney, 8th February, 1869.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—The Annual MEETING of the Members of the Australian Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members of the Civil Service Club will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Sec.
8th February, 1869.

VICTORIA CLUB.
NOTICE.—A Special General MEETING of the Members of the Victoria Club will be held on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
11th February, 1869.

VICTORIA CLUB.
NOTICE.—The Adjourned Annual General MEETING of the Members of the Victoria Club will be held on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2.30 p.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
11th February, 1869.

NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—The Adjourned Public MEETING for the formation of a Volunteer Company will be held at the hall of the Newtown School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO THE BOOT TRADE.—A MEETING will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Belmore Arms, Pitt-st. South, for the enrolment of members and election of officers. Chair to be taken at 8 sharp.

BURWOOD MUNICIPALITY.—MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 7.—Monthly MEETING on Tuesday Evening next, at 8 sharp.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817, E.C. Emergency Meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, S. C.—Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Initiation. By order of the R. W. M.
WILLIAM HIGSTRIM, Secretary.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Members are particularly requested to attend a MEETING THIS EVENING, at Hyde Park, at 8 o'clock sharp.
T. DRINKWATER, Sergeant-Major.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN KENNEDY, he is earnestly requested to Write to his brother, PATRICK KENNEDY. Address Denham Court Post Office, New South Wales.

JOHN WHITE, Painter, or BRIDGET, his wife, their Sister SELINA would be glad to hear from them. Address W. RUDMAN, Box Hill, Nunawading, Melbourne.

M. BLACKWALL, there is a LETTER at the Post Office. Call. J.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
A MEETING for the SALE of SHARES will be held at the Society's Office, 173, Bell's-chambers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
Intending borrowers are requested to be punctual in attendance, as the funds now on hand must be invested on that day.
By order of the Board,
G. E. VAILE, Secretary.
11th February, 1869.

NO. 2 CO. Highlanders.—DRILL, THIS EVENING, 7.30. J. THURSTON, Q. M. Sergeant.

SAVINGS' BANK.
The attention of Depositors in this Bank is particularly directed to the 11th section of the new regulations, viz.:—
"Each depositor shall in the month of February in each year produce or cause to be produced his or her pass book at the proper office of the Savings' Bank for the purpose of being inspected examined and verified with the books of the said Savings' Bank in such manner and on such day or days as shall be for that purpose named and appointed in and by any notice which the said Trustees shall cause to be published in the local papers."
In pursuance of this regulation, the Trustees have appointed from the 15th to the 27th February inclusive, during the usual office hours, as the times when pass books may be presented for the purpose indicated.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
The ANNUAL COMMEMORATION will take place on the 16th May.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

MR. J. C. FISHER'S CHOIR.—FIRST PRACTICE THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Mr. Cripps's Room, 510, George-street (opposite Central Police Court), at half-past 7.
CHARLES W. RUDD, Hon. Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Shop and Dwelling House, at Botany. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road, City, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, 20th instant.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.
TENDERS, bearing the endorsement "Tenders for Debentures," will be received, up to noon of FRIDAY, 26th instant, at this office, for the purchase of the whole, or any portion, of £50,000 of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Debentures.
The Debentures will have a currency of 5 or 7 years (at the option of the lender, to be declared in the tender), commencing 1st March, 1869, will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and be in equal sums of £100.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 8th February.

TO BUILDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.—TENDERS are invited until Saturday, February 17th, for the ERECTION of St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, as follows:—
No. 1.—Tender for Bricklayers, Carpenters, and Finishing Trades.
No. 2.—Tender for Smith and Ironfounder.
Plan and Specification to be seen on application to Mr. EVES, Cathedral Works.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—TENDERS are invited from thoroughly competent persons for a complete ASSESSMENT of this Borough. Specifications can be seen at the Council Chambers between 1 and 2, and 6 and 7 o'clock daily. Tenders must be sent in on or before FRIDAY, February 19th.
D. BEATSON, Council Clerk.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders wanted, for Framing and Fixing Traveller. New Post Office, Sydney.

BOROUGH of NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received by the Newtown Borough Council up to 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, viz.:—
Painting, Alterations, and Repairs to the Town Hall, Newtown.
Specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, on application to the undersigned, between 12 and 3 o'clock.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.
Newtown, 12th February, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Alteration of date.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
to be held in the
PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY,
On TUESDAY, 4th, WEDNESDAY, 5th, and THURSDAY, the 6th of MAY, 1869.
SCHEDULE OF PRIZES:
For
I. Horses
II. Cattle
III. Sheep
IV. Pigs
V. Poultry
VI. Dogs
VII. Wool
VIII. Wine
IX. Sugar
X. Farm Produce
XI. Vegetables, Fruit, and Flowers
XII. Manures
XIII. Agricultural Implements
XIV. Manufactured Articles
XV. Works of Art
XVI. Field Trials (Ploughing, Reaping, &c.; and
Forms of Certificates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 227, George-street, Sydney. ALL CERTIFICATES for the entry of live-stock must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st April, 1869.
All prizes of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales are open to general competition.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED not to give credit to any one, in my name, without my written authority.
ANNIE KEOUGH, Appin.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN KEAREY, Coachbuilder, &c., to 290, Pitt-street (2 doors from Park-street).
☞ Every description of vehicle manufactured or repaired at the very lowest remunerative prices.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in his name by any person without his written authority.
RICHARD DALTON.
Botany-street, Surry Hills, 1st February, 1869.

NOTICE.—NO. 4 CONTRACT G. W. RAILWAY.—The undersigned requests that all CLAIMS on him in reference to the above contract, may be at once forwarded with particulars to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, of Sydney, Solicitors, for settlement. All claims not sent in during this month cannot be recognised.
WILLIAM WATKINS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MORITZ GOTTHELF was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st day of February, 1868.
The business will be continued under the same style and name as heretofore.
I. JACOBS and CO.
5, Barrack-street, Sydney, 1st February, 1869.

WE beg to announce that, owing to the decease of our Mr. DE ROUBAIX JENAR, our business will be carried on from and after the 15th November, 1868, under the firm of GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO.
Our Candles will in future bear the mark "ROYAL MANUFACTURE," GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO., late De Roubaix Jenar and Co.
DE ROUBAIX JENAR and CO.
Sole agent, for Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. William Meyerstein, 6, Love lane, Aldermanbury, London.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of a dispute between the Proprietors of the Mine and another party holding an interest in the profits of its working, which threatens to result in an EQUITY SUIT, the prospectus of the Company is withdrawn for the present.
J. MULLENS, Broker to the Company.
131, Pitt-street, 12th February, 1869.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.
In pursuance of a resolution passed at the General MEETING of proprietors, held THIS DAY, a dividend of five per cent., and also a bonus of two and a half per cent., for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after the 15th February instant.
R. MANSFIELD.
Company's office, Sydney, 10th February, 1868.

BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Logarithms, &c., taught privately, or in small classes. 78, New Pitt-street.

BROWN, MAY, and CO., Estate Agents, 129, King-street, undertake the management of estates, &c.

BURWOOD.—Mrs. CAMPBELL'S Preparatory School for Boys, op. Episcopalian Church. Girls Eveng. class

CARTRIDGES, Rifle and Pistol, manufactured by F. P. Lewis and Co., 92, Kerr-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

EVENTS FORETOLD.—Madame SIBLY, Phrenologist, corner Liverpool and Yurong sts, near S. H. Rd

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON Dentists (late of George-street), Pitt-street North.

ETHER SPRAY.—Teeth extracted painless. Dr Emanuel and Son, Pitt street North, near King-st.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for Toothache. (Invaluable in the bush.) Dr. Emanuel and Son, Pitt-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations personally, or letter containing 14 penny stamps. Pheno., 6, Bridge-st.

MR. HUGH PATERSON, Dentist, has REMOVED to 247, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint.

MRS. SHAW, Parisian Stay and Corset Maker, 160, Castlereagh-street, between King and Hunter streets.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—G. DOUGLASS, Coachbuilder, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, has REMOVED to 112, Pitt-street, near the Temperance Hall, lately occupied by Kerridge and O'Brien.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS or Accounts written up, on moderate terms, at BOWEN'S, 78, New Pitt-street.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

WANT and SIMPSON, Stock and Station Agents, Wool Brokers, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Station Valuators. Liberal Advances made against liens on ensuing clips of wool. 271, George-street, Sydney.

CARTES DE VISITE, 10s per dozen, retaken without extra charge. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s 6d per doz., at J. YATES', 432, George-street, near White Horse.

£2000 TO LEND, in one or more sums. ELLIS and MAKINSON, 89, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM, PEAK DOWNS, City Bank, Sydney Marine, and other Shares for SALE.
Commercial, Joint Stocks, and Gas Shares, WANTED.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 6 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

SHARES or DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. North.

£1800 WANTED, on good freehold security, at 7 per cent. ROLIN and SALTER, Solicitors.

LOST, a Plated Buggy CAP, 5s reward. Wanted, Pair 'Bus LAMPS. Holland's, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, from 44, Phillip-street, on Thursday last, a female GREYHOUND. A reward on her recovery.

LOST, a RING DOVE. Reward to finder on returning same to A. Hill, Belmore Villa, Macleay-street.

LOST, a PARCEL, containing white silk pockethandkerchief. The finder on bringing it to No. 20, Potts' Points shall be rewarded.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, on Sunday, 31st January, a Brindle English BULL-TERRIER (Slut); had red collar on. Apply, 110, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS, handsomely framed, viz.:—Relief of Lucknow, Intellect and Valour of Britain, The Crucifixion, after Selous (a magnificent work), Marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The Black Brunswicker. The Baptism of Christ, and others. Inspection invited. Fine Art Repository, 23, Hunter-st. J. R. Clarke.

THE HORSE BRANDS DIRECTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES will be published immediately after the 31st December next. Price 4s. (exclusive of postage.)
In order that the number of copies required to be printed may be ascertained, intending purchasers are requested to send orders (with remittance in each case) to the Government Printer, Sydney; or to the Deputy Registrar of Brands in the several districts.

JUST PUBLISHED, SANDS'S Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1869. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-st.

NOW READY, SANDS'S Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1869. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-st.

LEISURE HOUR for 1868.—The new volume just opened, 7s 6d. C. T. SANDON, 324, George-street.

SUNDAY AT HOME for 1868.—The new volume just opened, 7s 6d. C. T. SANDON, 324, George-street

OUR splendid stock of VALENTINES half-price this day. E. C. CREE, George-street.

CLEARANCE SALE of BOOKS and STATIONERY, to make room for goods to arrive. F. and E. COLE.

CHEAP BARGAINS in ENVELOPES and PAPERS F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—The largest stock in Sydney, very cheap. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—All the newest designs, very cheap. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

LEISURE HOUR for 1868, 7s 6d; post free, 10s. W. A. COOKE, Bookseller, 570, George-street.

SUNDAY AT HOME for 1868, 7s 6d; post free, 10s. W. A. COOKE, Bookseller, 570, George-street.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

BOXING GLOVES, from 12s 6d per set, at Lemaire's London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

CRICKET BATS, Balls, Stumps, Legging, Gloves, &c., a large variety at LEMAIRE'S, 472, George-street.

TOYS, Dolls, Games, Fancy Articles, &c., at Lemaire's London and Paris Bazaar, opposite the Markets.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS from the BEST LONDON AND CONTINENTAL MAKERS, in every description of wood, with all the latest improvements,
at
VERY REDUCED PRICES,
to make room for further shipments daily expected.
PIANOFORTES, £28, full compass, warranted.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, STRINGS, FITTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW MUSIC.—All the CHEAP and POPULAR WORKS of the day; also, Songs, Pieces, and Dances.
J. H. ANDERSON, Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES with these faithful depositaries,
TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES,
which have never failed in fire, and have never been broken open. Price lists free by post, on application to the sole Agents,
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
☞ Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

NEW MAGNETO-ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTS, not requiring acids; also Medical Galvanic Coil Apparatus. Prices, from 25s to £6 each.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

SELLING OFF. Positively SELLING OFF.
FURNITURE.
To close partnership accounts.
RAPHAEL and CO. offer the whole of their new and varied stock of Colonial and imported FURNITURE (including most elegant Drawing-room Suites, MAGNIFICENT CARVED DRAWING-ROOM CENTRE, OTTOMANS (VERY CHOICE), and Whatnots, &c., just received per Ascalon, John Duthie, and Glendower), and a splendid assortment to arrive; Rich Silks, Damasks, Chintzes, Carpets; Chimney, Pier, and Bedroom Glasses; Chandeliers, &c., of new designs; WHICH MUST BE CLEARED OFF TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS, at greatly reduced prices, and invite the public to inspect their large and varied stock.
The business will be carried on as usual with their VERY GREAT FACILITIES till further notice.
RAPHAEL and CO. (late Lenehan and Co.),
181, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

SHREWSBURY PALETOT.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY
have just introduced one of the most useful garments for wet and showery weather ever yet shown in the colonies, viz.:—
THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAK and PALETOT, for 29s. 6d.
A great acquisition to ladies, being perfectly impervious to damp; light, waterproof, and affording perfect ventilation.
Every lady should possess one of these invaluable garments.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CALICOES AND DRAPERY, at
J. WETHERILL'S, 235, PITT-STREET.

Horrockses' A, 5½d	72-inch musquito, 7½d
Horrockses' B, 6½d	90-inch ditto, 8½d
Horrockses' H, 8½d	72-inch sheeting, 12½d
Horrockses' M2, 9½d	Furniture dimity, 7½d
Horrockses' MT, 10½d	Good prints, 4½d
Horrockses' BBB, 11½d	Swiss cambrics, 9½d
Children's trimmed drawers, 1s 11d	All linen hucks, 6½d
	New colours de laine, 12½d
Ditto night dresses, 1s 1d	French merinos, 1s 11½d
Mixed alpacas, 6½d	Yak lace shawls, 4s 9d
Peplum lace mantles, 12s 9d	Good cotton tick, 6½d.
Embroidered scarfs, 2s 11d	

GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES possessing the following advantages:—
Thoroughly waterproof
Non-adhesive
Sweet smelling
Light in weight
Will pack in small compass.
S. H. LEWIS, ☞ 10, Hunter-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and practical tailoring establishment.

484. TWEED TROUSERS to measure, 15s. Colonial Tweeds, 3s 8d per yard.

484 GEORGE-STREET, is the cheapest house for really first-class clothing to order.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

484. THE LARGEST and most magnificent Stock of woollens in the colony to select from.

484 IS THE MARKET CLOTH HALL, and has no connection with any other house in Sydney.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF!
SPLENDID HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES,
Selling cheap
at
ROGERS and CO.'S, Pitt-street, opposite Waxworks.

THE WILLCOX and GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price £8.—This machine is the cheapest and best machine invented; its work is more durable and seam more elastic than any other.
The public are invited to inspect the machine in operation at the agency, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.
Printed descriptions sent free on application.

JOHN BELL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
Homœopathic Prescriptions accurately dispensed. Genuine and Fresh Medicines, Books, Medicine Chests all sizes, Arnica, Rhus, Camphor, Theobromine, Cocoa, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. BAYLIS, Homœopathic Physician, may be consulted daily, from 10 a.m. to 1, at the rooms occupied by the late Dr. Bellamy, 323, George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.
Private residence, 177, Premier-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE VINEYARDS. GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—The undersigned have a few cases of the above on hand, which they will SELL direct to Proprietors of Orangeries, at a Reduced Price.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

NEW REMEDY for Toothache. Instantaneous cure. 1s 6d bottle. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-st.

NOW LANDING, ex Dunbar Castle—Thomas's and Manson's collodions, in half-pint and pint bottles

Essence lemon	Essence London gin
Essence coffee	Fluoric acid
Judson's dyes, all colours	Carbolic acid
Fruit essences	Hyposulphite soda
Strychnine	Morson's pepsine
Boudalt's pepsine	Pyrogallic acid
Carbonate ammonia	Flesh gloves
Lamplough's saline	Liebig's food
Dinneford's magnesia	De Jongh's oil
Essence lemon	Leptandrin
Powdered aloes	Henbane seed.

A. J. WATT and CO.,
534, George-street, Sydney.

HERBAL MEDICINES, now landing ex Dunbar Castle.

Tansy	Vervain
Spikenard	Stinking Goosefoot
Pellitory	Mouse ear
Fig Wort	Calendula
Wild Cherry	Crawley Root
Dulcamara	Burdock Seed
Motherwort	Dandelion
Mandrake	Eyebright
Powdered Cloves	&c., &c.

A. J. WATT and CO.,
534, George-street, Sydney.

SOOTHING POWDERS for Infants while cutting their teeth, in packets, 1s each. Worm Lozenges, prepared in the form of an agreeable rose lozenge, in packets, 1s and 2s each. Farina, prepared specially for invalids and children, consisting of the granules of the true Indian corn, combined with two other farinaceous substances. In packets, 1s each. The universal Baking Powder, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

MUNN'S MAIZENA.—The only Prize Medal corn flour. Try it once, and you will use no other.

AUSTRALIAN UNCOOKED PRESERVED MEATS.—H. S. BIRD, my Agent for Uncooked Preserved Meats, has on hand 2, 4, and 7 lb. tins. References to Captain White, of the Onward; Captain Barrack, of the Australind; and Captain Weiss, of the Susannah Booth, at present in port. Each of the above gentlemen pronounce it equal to any newly slaughtered meat. J. J. LESLIE, Parramatta Road, Camperdown.

OAKEY and SON'S Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-mercurial), for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate glass, marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d each; tins 6d, 1s, 2s 6d, and 4s each.

OAKEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s 6d each.

OAKEY'S GOODS sold everywhere by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

PRIME MESS BEEF, winter cured, in tierces, barrels, and kegs, at WALLACH, BROTHERS'.

PRIME MESS PORK, Hamburg and Irish Ox Tongues, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', George-st.

HAMBURG Patent Smoked Beef and Mutton, Hams and Rolls, at WALLACH, BROTHERS'.

BOMBAY SALT, in bulk and sacks; Liverpool Salt and St. Ube's, at WALLACH, BROTHERS'.

ON SALE, in quantities to suit buyers, Devenish's celebrated Champagne Ale, Tennant's, Bass, and Morrice Cox's light summer Ale, quarts and pints; Barclay's, Byass's, and Borthwick's Porter. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE a superior SODA WATER MACHINE and Bottling Rack, with latest improvements. Apply at Mr. JOHN STARKEY'S Sodawater and Cordial Manufactory, 140, Phillip-street.

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THE O'FARRELL COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, "ON ALLEGED CONSPIRACY FOR PURPOSES OF TREASON AND ASSASSINATION."

No. 6.

Mr. Charles Powell, detective, did not hear, before the arrival of the Prince, of any plot to take his life. Had what he conceived to be reliable information of the arrival of four Fenians—Head-centres—from Panama. Could find no trace of them. Heard shortly afterwards, from the same person, that they had left. Had information about Fenian meetings, but could never get into any of them. Watched the houses, and saw persons go in and out. The informants were reliable people. One person, whose statements witness had reason to believe were truthful, said he had been at one of these meetings where there had been a good deal of talking and noise. He also named some of the persons who were there. Witness asked him to go again and obtain some definite information. This person stated that he went, but was pulled back by the coat when he attempted to enter. It would require another sort of detective police—a man not known, a perfect stranger—to trace out Fenians.

Captain Samuel Henry Wright, formerly in command of the mail steamer Rakaia: Went on board on the 1st or 2nd April, when the vessel was ready for sea, and heard of the baggage of Reardon having been searched by the police.

2495. Will you inform the committee what was his (Reardon's) conduct on board, and what opinion you formed of him? He was a very careful and cautious man; but I have reason to suppose—and my opinion is borne out by that of all the officers and a great number of the passengers—that he agitated on board. They formed themselves into groups. I had a great deal of trouble, on one occasion, with a passenger I had, who was evidently in communication with him, and who was professedly a priest of the Roman Catholic Church—I say professedly, because I do not believe he was one. His name was Aherne. This man gave a great deal of trouble, and Reardon seemed to edge him on to give the trouble, himself keeping in the background. I say I do not believe this man was a Roman Catholic priest, because some of my passengers, who were Roman Catholics—amongst others, a man of position from Wellington—said he had come to Wellington, and had been allowed to do duty there, as they were rather short of clergymen; but all of a sudden the bishop had some idea that he was not what he professed to be, although having evidently been brought up at a college. This passenger told me—Captain Inglis was his name—that he had heard from the bishop, that the bishop believed this man Aherne not to be a priest, and therefore he took away his power to perform duty.

2496. What do you mean by "took away his power to perform duty?" Simply that he was not allowed to perform duty any more.

* * * * *

2503. Did Mr. Reardon give you any trouble, as commander of the ship? Not personally, he did not. I must explain the matter mentioned in this extract from the log. On that night I had occasion to put two firemen in irons, who were very abusive and behaved very badly. I put them into a spare cabin. This supposed priest went down at night-time, and mistaking the cabin, began to talk to them. I believe the language he used was this,—for he happened to address himself to the cabin occupied by the second steward, and this steward answered him. He said—"Do you want to come out? I am a priest." This having been reported to me, coupled together with the fact of Mr. Reardon, Aherne, and another, whose name I cannot recollect at the moment, being in little groups forward, and stopping up till 3 in the morning, made me suspect they were trying to agitate amongst the crew. My feeling was not that they could do any harm, these few people; but in the excitement that was going on generally about Fenianism, and having a large quantity of gold on board, which would have been a great haul for them to have made a rush for at the last moment, going in to Panama, my intention was, if a man-of-war had been there, to have rounded-to under her stern. As it was, there was not one there, but I immediately went on shore and told the British Consul, and he said he would write on the particulars to New York.

2504. What did you tell the Consul? I told him I suspected these people of being Fenians of the very worst class.

2505. *Chairman.*] Do you think you would have had the slightest suspicion of their being Fenians if it had not been for their being searched? I do not think I should, except their own brag.

2506. This Reverend Mr. Aherne—did he not drink very hard? Yes, and used the most insulting language to me. He was locked up at Colon, and taken on board the New York mail steamship by the police.

* * * * *

2510. Mr. Reardon did not get drunk? No, he was a more sly, cautious man. Personally, he gave me no trouble; in fact, his conduct I cannot say was at all bad, excepting that we fancied he was edging the other one on. Had it not been for the fact of the searching, I should not have thought badly of that man.

* * * * *

2528. What do you understand by Fenianism? A number of men leagued together to try and up-set all authority.

2529. What made you think these Fenians had a plot to seize the vessel? It struck me that at that time they were all leaguing together, and I thought it might be just possible that such a thing might enter into their minds. So far was it the feeling of everybody, that I had all the arms removed from the stacks, and put into the officers' cabins.

* * * * *

2536. You mention "abusive and seditious language" ——? This man Aherne was only abusive when he was drunk. The other man pretended to be very much surprised, and showed a great deal of indignation, at the idea of my speaking to him on the subject; but there can be no doubt he was connected with the Fenian movement. That he was connected with the assassination I do not say for a moment; but that he was one of the principal leaders there can be no doubt. There was not a doubt on the mind of anybody on board the vessel.

* * * * *

2540. *Mr. Parkes.*] Will you explain what that (seditious and insidious conversation) was, as reported to you? It was reported to me that they were continually speaking in a slurring and slighting manner of the Queen and State; and, as reported to me, the woman (?) was worse than the man in her language.

* * * * *

2543. *Mr. Stewart.*] I think you said you did not believe the Rev. Mr. Aherne was a clergyman in the Roman Catholic Church? I did not, on the report of one of the passengers; and his behaviour was so different to that of the gentlemen of the same profession, generally speaking, that I have had with me.

2544. Will you be so good as to tell me why you did not believe him to be a priest? I had a passenger on board, Captain Inglis, whose wife and daughter were both Roman Catholics, and he told me the Bishop of New Zealand had some doubts about this man—that they had been short of clergymen at Wellington, and they had allowed him to do duty as a Roman Catholic priest. As far as I can recollect the words, he told me that the priesthood, when they came out, always came out recommended to their Bishop and never had any means of their own; but this man, when he came there, had brought no recommendation, and had ample means at his command; and that, and a few other circumstances put together, made the Bishop suspicious of the man; and that the belief was, that he was not a regular ordained clergyman, but that he had been brought up in one of the colleges for a priest. I have had many Catholic priests on board the vessel with me, and their conduct has always been of the very best. I have a very great degree of esteem for them as passengers; and anything I may say of this man I should not like to have it supposed I say out of any feeling of religion; I have a very great esteem for them.

2545. Then, it was from the conduct of the man himself, and the information given you by one of your passengers—a Roman Catholic—that you believed that this man was not connected with the Roman Catholic Church? Yes. I do not state he was not; but, on the report of the passenger, I base my impression that he was not.

[An extract from the official log-book of the Rakaia records the fact of the search of Reardon and Aherne having been troublesome, in the manner already indicated, and of their having been regarded with suspicion].

Mr. Joseph Bowden, detective, heard nothing, before the arrival of the Prince, of any plot by which his life might be endangered. Knew Benedict. Had a poor opinion of him, because when the case was being got up against O'Farrell he (Benedict) was working with O'Farrell's solicitor for the defence. Was engaged with others in watching Reardon's place of residence. Had heard of treasonable meetings, but was not employed in endeavouring to trace out any of them. Had frequently heard treasonable language. [Witness mentioned one expression which he had heard used in conversation by a person on the racecourse, the speaker not being drunk. It was a very disgusting expression, but not, in a legal sense, treasonable. Witness said he had repeatedly heard language of this kind used by persons whom he regarded as Fenian sympathisers.]

Mr. George Layton, accountant to the Treasury, produced vouchers for payment to Mr. Samuel Cook of £16 10s., and Mr. Benedict of £30. These payments were first charged to the "vote on account of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh," but were subsequently transferred to the vote for "unforeseen expenses."

Captain M'Lerie produced detective Raven's report as to his visit to the house on Brickfield-hill; but added that there were two suspected houses in that quarter, and that the house referred to by Raven was only one of them. The detectives had never been allowed to enter the other. There had been assemblies of people there, but their purpose had not been discovered. In explanation of his former evidence, Captain M'Lerie stated that in saying he had possession of "affidavits" sufficient to convince him that the attack upon the Prince was the result of a conspiracy to take away his life, he (witness) had been mistaken. There were certain declarations made which had reference to this matter, but no affidavits. The police had not been engaged in endeavouring to trace out the boy by whom, according to O'Farrell's first statement, the lots had been drawn. Had never before heard of eight gentlemen (who were named) having been sworn in as special constables for the purpose of finding out a Fenian conspiracy.

2603. Have you brought any other reports? In looking over my papers, I found one which I think it my duty to lay before the committee, in order to support the opinion I advanced before, of O'Farrell's not having been unaided in this attempt. The Duke of Edinburgh had made arrangements to lay the foundation-stone of a new church at the Glebe, and the day originally fixed for that ceremony was the day on which the Sailors' Home picnic was held. From information that came to the police, and inquiries that were made by them, it appeared that, some days before this intended ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was to have taken place, two men went and hired a house, on the line of route that the Prince would have to take, for six months, at the rate of £1 a-week, at the same time giving the landlord, or the person letting the premises, 10s. as deposit. On this information reaching me, I directed that the person who had let the premises should go to the Court—it being while the trial of O'Farrell was going on—and see whether or not he was one of the two men. He did so, and he stated that he was satisfied he was the same man who had taken the bakehouse. He was required by me, also, while the trial was going on, to look at the people surrounding and in the Court House, to see if he could discover the second man, which he failed to do. The second man has never been seen since.

2604. Was he supposed to be the missing man? No doubt he is missing, but I have my own opinion of how he is missing. About the same time a man took a room in Parramatta-street, which is also on the route the Duke would have taken that day, calling himself a doctor, but the name is forgotten. He said the room was for himself and another. On the morning that the attempt to assassinate the Duke took place he left the room, and was never seen afterwards. Though every inquiry was made by the landlord of this place in Parramatta-street, who took great pains to assist the police in finding this man, he never was seen afterwards. It is merely an inference of my own, but it is an inference I make from all these facts, that this man who went with O'Farrell to take the bakehouse at the Glebe is identical with the man who took the room in Parramatta-street; and that he left the colony immediately upon the attempt on the life of the Duke, and has never been seen since that day. Of course, that is a mere police inference.

2605. And you think O'Farrell found it necessary, in order to get an opportunity of killing the Prince, to take a house at the Glebe? He did take another house, we know.

2606. Do you not know that he could, at any time, in the day or night, have taken the life of the Prince with the most perfect ease, in Sydney? He made preparations for shooting the Prince on the day of his landing.

2607. Do you not know that the Duke was in the habit of going about the streets of Sydney by day and night quite unattended? Yes; but we know that O'Farrell took a room in Macquarie-place previous to his Royal Highness' landing, and that if O'Farrell had attempted at that time to carry out his object, nothing could have saved either the Duke or the Governor.

2608. You state this as your reason for the belief that O'Farrell had accomplices? Yes.

2609. Did you not previously state, in your evidence, that you believed O'Farrell had no accomplices? Not belonging to this colony; that if he had accomplices, they were either from America or Ireland.

2610. Was it publicly known, on this occasion of the laying the foundation-stone of the church at the Glebe, before he went, in what direction he would go? There is only one way of going—along Parramatta-street and Glebe Road. There is only one road by which he could reach the building.

Mrs. Mary Bergin, of Palmer-street, in whose house Mr. Murray and Mr. Reardon had resided, stated that the version given by Mr. Murray in his letter, of what passed between her and Baker, was correct. She gave some further evidence, of no importance, but became so agitated that the committee did not proceed with her examination.

Mr. John Henry Chudleigh, detective, gave similar evidence to that of previous witnesses as to the searching of Reardon's luggage. Heard of no plot before the Prince's arrival to assassinate him.

Mr. Lawrence Finigan was a member of the detective police at the time of the Prince's visit. Had never before that time heard of any plot to assassinate the Prince. Did not believe there had ever been any such plot. If there had been he should have heard of it.

2653. You think you had excellent opportunities of knowing if anything of the kind had been in contemplation? I believe I had. Belonging to the Roman Catholics, I could go where Protestants perhaps would not be allowed to go; and I always heard my coreligionists speaking highly of him. I saw him on the night before he was shot, in Elizabeth-street, without any one near him.

2654. How long were you in the police after the attempt on the Prince's life? I was till the 7th April in the detective police, and I was then transferred and reduced two steps, and I do not know what it was for, any more than my being a Roman Catholic.

Witness was subsequently dismissed from the regular police upon the charge of being drunk, but he had brought interest to bear upon Captain M'Lerie—Mr. Moore, the Mayor of Sydney, and other gentlemen—and he believed Captain M'Lerie did not like to be annoyed on his (witness') account. Had been in the Government service (in the army and the police) since he was fourteen years of age—thirteen years in the police. Had sent letters to Captain M'Lerie, stating his long services, but had received no answer.

2662. Were you never told that there was any charge against you? I was told, as I have stated, that Captain M'Lerie held up a paper in his hand, I could see through the paper that it was not an anonymous letter, for it was drawn up in a report form, and he said—"Finigan, something has come to my knowledge with reference to you. I cannot prove the least offence against you, but I will transfer you to the general police;" by these words taking off a guinea a week from my pay. The only way I can account for it is, that about a week before that, detectives Lyons and Apjohn had some words on the South Head Road, and the next day there was something in the paper about Fenianism in the police, and they were dismissed. Some days after that, Mr. Wager says to me—"Finigan, some of you have gone; more of you will soon have to go and look for a fresh billet; here are men receiving nine or ten shillings a day, and you then turn round upon the Government that gives you bread." This was about a week previous to the day when Captain M'Lerie says—"Something has come to my knowledge."

* * * * *

2667. *Mr. Forster.*] You state the opinion that it was done because you were a Roman Catholic? I believe it was.

2668. What puts that into your head? From the expressions of Mr. Wager.

2669. What did he say? He said, after Lyons and Apjohn had been dismissed—he said on more than one occasion—he would have all the priests in the colony boiled down and thrown into Woolloomooloo Bay.

2670. Did Mr. Wager tell you positively that you were to be punished for being a Roman Catholic? No, he did not.

Detective Lyons was a Roman Catholic, and, as witness declared, a Freemason. He was dismissed from the detective force for something he said on the South Head Road about Fenianism, and for being drunk. He had been taken on again. Witness considered the general opinion of the detectives to be that there was no Fenian organisation.

Mr. Patrick Howard, detective, heard of no plot for the assassination of the Prince before the arrival of the latter. Had been engaged in making researches to ascertain whether there were any seditious meetings. Satisfied himself that, although was a good deal of sympathy, there was no actual conspiracy. The detectives were of different opinions, but the prevailing opinion among them was that there was a conspiracy.

Mr. Daniel M'Glone was in the detective force at the time of the Prince's arrival. Heard nothing, before that, of any attempt against his life. Had never been employed in endeavouring to find out whether there was any Fenian organisation or whether O'Farrell had accomplices. Witness sent in his resignation on the 16th of March. On the 14th witness was sent for by Mr. Fosbery.

"I thought (said Mr. Fosbery) you had got an order to leave Shalvey's" (a public-house in Castlereagh-street). I said—"No." He said—"If you did not get one direct, you got one impliedly." He then said he was informed by a Minister of the Crown, that a man named Powel, a storekeeper from Berrima, who was staying at Shalvey's, informed the Minister that I was staying there; and he was informed by Powell that seditious expressions, were made use of in Shalvey's, to the effect that it was right to shoot the Prince; and that I was listening to the expressions, and did not notice or check them. I said—"It is false." He then said—"I know it is true, because there is nothing but a nest of Fenians, and Fenianism talked there." I said—"It is false." He then said that—"We and the Government are in possession of all information, and we require none now." He said there were a body of Fenians, armed with revolvers, drilled in the Domain. I said it was false, as far as I knew of the matter. He said—"If I had my will, I would bring the guns from the Galatea, and blow some of the wretches' houses down."

In obedience to a positive order which he then received, witness left Shalvey's, and went to reside at the house of detective Bowden, where he became acquainted with Benedict. The witness gave a good deal of evidence as to his conversations with Benedict. Their effect was that Benedict, after having professed to be in possession of information of a conspiracy, and been advised by witness to see Mr. Parkes about it, had tried to borrow £5 from witness to buy clothes; that he (Benedict) then attempted to make something out of getting up a defence for O'Farrell; that he subsequently declared that he had seen Mr. Parkes and Mr. Martin—conversations with whom he detailed—and that "it was all right;" that he then declared he was ready to put his hand upon ten Fenians in Sydney and two at Ballarat; and that he should get £1000 each for them—£12,000 in all. He asked witness to help him, but witness declined. As witness understood, he was wanted by Benedict to assist in denouncing ten men and making out a case against them. This witness expressed in the strongest terms his conviction that there was not and never had been any Fenian plot in the colony. "It was," he said, "a concoction of the greatest falsehoods ever known."

2761. What was the general opinion of the other detectives you spoke to on the subject—do you think they thought there was one? Some of them thought there were sympathisers, others denouncing Fenianism on the spot. One of the detectives, a Protestant, named Raven, at the time the Prince was shot by O'Farrell, said that he was quite alone, that he was solely alone in the act.

2762. Who was that! Detective Raven. That there was no conspiracy in the colony, or no organisation for Fenianism. I should say, at the time he was rebuked for it; I was informed he was rebuked for it, for giving expression to such an opinion.

2763. For expressing his disbelief in the existence of Fenianism in the colony? Yes.

2764. Was he ever punished in any way? I do not know that he was.

2765. Is he still in the force? He is; he is an honest man.

The witness states that it was upon mere surmises and rumours, which had no confirmation, that any contrary opinion had been grounded. Witness knew of no "new crime," and no other man in the force could have got the information that witness could.

2793. Mr. Parkes.] Were there many Princes shot in this country before Prince Alfred was shot? I do not know.

2794. Is it a common thing for the sons of the reigning Sovereign to be shot in this country? I do not think there have been any here before.

2795. Do you think shooting a son of the Sovereign a new crime in this country? I think shooting is no new crime.

2796. Was shooting at the son of the reigning Sovereign a new thing here, or not? I dare say he was the first of her Majesty's sons that was shot.

2797. Mr. Forster.] Would you call it a crime of a new description? No; shooting is a very common crime.

2800. *Mr. Parkes.*] Was shooting at a Prince a new thing in this country? It was a new thing, for he was the first here, but it is no new crime; it is a common crime—shooting.

2801. Shooting a Prince? No. I saw O'Farrell two days after he was arrested—I saw him in the cell. I have, for the last fifteen years, been acquainted with lunatics; I have had charge of them often; and when I looked at O'Farrell in his cell—"I am confident," I said, "that that man is mad." I spoke to him, and asked him could he see; he said—"Yes." He turned up his head, and threw it about one way and another. From the appearance of other lunatics, it is, generally speaking, that I took them from the appearance of their eyes. I believe that O'Farrell was not sane.

The witness here commenced a statement which, being irrelevant to the inquiry, was not taken down by the shorthand writer. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of the Secretary of the Police Department as "Fosbery."

Mr. Eagar objected to the witness speaking of his superior officer in a manner so disrespectful.

The witness then said—"Mr. Eagar, I will not allow you to abuse me as you abused me before, when I saw you in your office."

The witness was directed to withdraw.

The committee deliberated.

The witness was again called in, and explained that his use of Mr. Fosbery's name without the "Mr." was accidental. I would not at all address any gentleman, whether my friend or my enemy, in such a manner—I should say Mr.; I would not say even that to yourself (turning to Mr. Eagar), although you are a very particular friend of mine, (Note, on revision, "Although you are my particular enemy") as I can understand.

2803. You stated, just now, that you had an interview with Mr. Eagar before—Will you state on what occasion you had an interview with Mr. Eagar? Yes; about the time I went to Mr. Parkes to make my complaint respecting my dismissal from the police force. He received me very well. Mr. Parkes stated to me that I was entitled to reappointment in the Government service, and he asked me to point out some situation under him which I could fill. I said I could not possibly find out anything, as I was not in the habit of going round the Government offices looking out for such things. I said—"Perhaps you can get me a billet in the Lands Department, as I know a little about all the departments." [I am stating the truth, Mr. Eagar, and I hope you will not be scoffing at me.] Mr. Parkes stated to me that, if I could find out a vacancy in any other department, he would give me a letter to the Minister over that department, and no doubt it would have due weight or consideration—I do not remember the words. I thanked him, and left. I heard of a vacancy or vacancies in the Customs Department; I went and informed Mr. Parkes; he told me he would see Mr. Eagar about it, that he tried to see Mr. Eagar once or twice, but could not; he said he would give me a letter to him. Mr. Parkes wrote a letter to Mr. Eagar and gave it to me; he read it to me before he gave it to me—it was a first-class recommendation. I went and took it to Mr. Eagar. I saw Mr. Eagar in his office, and told Mr. Eagar that I was M'Glone, the man who was before the House some time ago. "Oh! you are M'Glone, are you?" in a most insulting manner. He opens the letter, and, I think, looked at Mr. Parkes' signature, and he said, "I will not employ you, sir; I will not employ you, sir." I am giving you Mr. Eagar's words as near as I can. He walked up and down the room, threw the letter on the table—"I will not employ you, sir; I will not employ you, sir; I have no vacancy, and if I had I would not give it to you. I will employ no policeman, sir." I was standing near the door. I felt it very much,—I never received such abuse from any gentleman in my existence. I have been connected with the greatest criminals of the day, but never have received such treatment as from Mr. Eagar. I never heard words uttered from any person towards me—I am speaking of myself, sir (*addressing Mr. Eagar*),—worse than those you used.

2804. *Mr. Eagar.*] Are those all the words I used? The substance; most of all the words.

2805. The words were—"That I would not employ a policeman in the Custom House?" Yes.

2806. Had you spoken to me up to that day—was I not a perfect stranger to you? Yes.

2807. So much so, that I would not have known you to-day, had I not heard your name? You seemed to know me very well when I mentioned my name.

2808. I knew you as it was a matter of public notoriety that your case was before the House. I said—"I decline to employ a policeman in the Custom-house?" No, you said that last.

2809. What else did I say? "I will not employ you, sir, I will not employ you, sir"—"sir" in the most insulting way. I said nothing; I felt a great deal inwardly from the insult. If you had said—"There is no vacancy just at present," I would not have felt it so much; but I was in such a passion, and my mind was so annoyed, that I would not go and see Mr. Parkes that evening.

Witness was so disgusted, he stated, by the treatment he had received from Mr. Eagar that he declined to take a letter to any other Minister.

Mr. Fosbery, before the arrival of the Prince in Sydney, asked me up to his private room—that is, the room he sits in—and said, "M'Glone, I know you are a good Catholic, and an Irishman." I said—"I don't know what you mean by a good Catholic." That was the second or third time he had called me. I said—"I am a Roman Catholic." I said—"I don't know what you mean." He said—"You know what the low Irish are. There is a report in Sydney about a hurling match getting up by the Irish, on account of something." I said—"Yes, I have heard a report of that in Sydney, and I have been making inquiries." He said—"What can you hear?" I said—"I can hear nothing, except that it is reported that the Orangemen are to walk on the day the Prince lands, and that the hurling match is getting up to meet them, by the Irishmen, in case they walk." He said—"You are aware that there is an Act in this colony to prevent all party processions." I said—"Yes, I am perfectly aware of it;" and I said—"I trust that every precaution will be used to keep down party fights here, and that we will not be placed in the same position that they have been in Melbourne, by the sectarian fights." I said—"Let us pull down, and take and watch every flag; and let the police be at every place they can, and try and suppress it." He said—"You may depend we will do that; make all the inquiries you can, and let me know." He said, could I tell him where these hurling sticks were being made? I said—"I do not know." I said—"I think they will bring them with them"—as I had often seen them used in Ireland—"if such is the case." I then said I would make all the inquiries I could. I said—"Where I am staying—at Shalvey's—is a good place, because I meet all the denominations there." I made inquiries, and could find nothing. I saw Protestant gentlemen, and heard them making inquiries, on every side, of what was going on; and Catholics, on the other side, inquiring for me. I was walking up the street, near Wynyard-square, and I met Father Sheridan. I went over to him, and asked him about the hurling match, and whether he knew anything about any fights being likely. He said—"No; it is the first I have heard of it." I said—"We have heard so, and we wish to do everything we can to keep these fights down." He said, "Yes; and take my compliments to the Inspector General of Police, and tell him that I am at his service any time of the day or night." I told Mr. Fosbery what Father Sheridan had said. That was before the Prince arrived.

John Hughes, Esq., J.P., was a member of St. Patrick's Regatta Committee. Declined to act on a sub-committee appointed to draw up a list of toasts, because a Mr. O'Sullivan was named for it who, at a former dinner on St. Patrick's Day, had refused to drink the Queen's health. Mr. O'Sullivan, as witness understood, avowed it. Mr. Speerin said that his (Mr. Speerin's) name must be taken off the committee, but did not, so far as witness remembered, use the other expressions which had been imputed to him in the newspapers. The Hon. T. A. Murray, who had been announced as president of the Regatta Committee, declined to act in consequence of what took place. Witness did not believe that there was or had been any Fenian organisation in the colony.

Mr. William Coulter, commission agent, master of an Orange lodge, and also Grand Master, stated that the Orangemen had never intended to walk in procession. They had no regalia, flags, drums, or anything such as was used in the old country. Captain M'Lerie never called upon the leaders of the Orange Institution in order to induce them not to march in procession, and such a thing was never contemplated, for they had held a meeting and inquired into it. Some of the men expressed a wish for some demonstration, but it was carried that they should do nothing. Saw a statement in the paper that Mr. Hart made, and that was entirely untrue. Could form no opinion as to whether O'Farrell had accomplices. As to treasonable sympathy witness "might have heard some people saying it served the Prince right," or words to that effect—"that he had no business to come out here parading himself;" but very few persons talked in that way; most of the population took different views of the matter.

Mr. John Carroll, warder in Darlinghurst gaol, gave evidence as to the placing of Mr. Cook to take down in shorthand the conversations with O'Farrell. Never believed O'Farrell's statements as to his being a Fenian, &c. Was present at a conversation of Dr. Carr with O'Farrell. The latter was very willing to talk until Dr. Carr began to speak on matters connected with the next world. He appeared unwilling to pursue this subject. Dr. Carr would have pressed him, but witness prevented it. Was present at conversations between Dr. Aaron and O'Farrell. Witness considered that Dr. Aaron went a great deal beyond his duty, and made a report on the subject. Witness was not called upon to substantiate his statement, and did not know what was done in reference to it. Had heard Dr. Aaron's name mentioned with respect to insane persons, but the duties of witness did not lead him to look after the lunatics. Recollect Dr. Aaron telling him that a prisoner named Gilfillan should be taken before the magistrates to have him flogged. He was taken before the magistrates and sent to the insane department. This was two days after Dr. Aaron ordered the flogging. Remember Dr. Aaron saying that a man named Lindsay should be taken before the magistrates for punishment. Supposed that Dr. Aaron considered the man was feigning, or else that he was showing violent temper. Lindsay was not flogged, and was now in the Lunatic Asylum. He was sent to the asylum about a month or six weeks after Dr. Aaron had given the opinion in question. He was violent, and had to be placed under restraint. There was a Board of Inquiry on this case. Did not hear the result. Knew of a man named Johnson, who was in Darlinghurst gaol about a year ago. He was sent to Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, and, as witness believed, was still there. Dr. Aaron said the man was not insane and that he was to be treated in the same way as any other prisoner for punishment. Had seen a dressing on Johnson's head as if he had been blistered. If he was very violent over night, making a great row, and causing disturbance, they would blister him. This must have been before he was pronounced insane. He was in the insane ward at the time. Believed he was transferred to that ward by order of the Inspector of Prisons. Remembered the case of a black man named Valentine Smedo. He was several times brought under the notice of the Doctor. His actions and demeanour were not those of a sane man. The Doctor said it was nothing but violent ebullition of temper. This man was afterwards sent to the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. The duty of the warders was not to communicate to people outside what occurred in the prison. Mentioned about Dr. Carr to Mr. Read the same night; did not mention it to and member of the Assembly. Next day there was some talk about the matter in the Assembly, and Mr. Read told witness to send him, in writing, the facts. The statement was made in the Assembly before any report was made to the Government.

Mr. George Lea Wilson, Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge, and Master of No. 4 Orange Lodge, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Coulter as to no project of walking in procession on the arrival of the Prince having ever been entertained.

2993. *Chairman.*]—Are you aware that Captain M'Lerie states that he communicated with some of the people connected with the Orange Lodges, to ascertain whether they intended to march in procession? I read in the paper that Mr. Hart said that Captain M'Lerie said so, but it was not the case.

2994. Are we to understand that he never asked any person connected with the Orange Lodges whether they intended to do so? I am quite sure no such communication came to any official of any Orange Lodge, nor to any member, that I could trace.

2995. Does it not seem extraordinary that he should have made no inquiry, if he received information from M'Cormack and others that the Orange Lodges did intend to walk in procession? I think not.

2996. You are aware that he states that he did make inquiry, and he found that they did not intend to do so? It is not at all extraordinary, for Captain M'Lerie has known me for so many years that he must be aware that anything that I have to do with must be orderly.

2997. Under these circumstances, you would be one of the first he would be likely to apply to? I should think so.

2998. And he did not apply to you? He did not, and I believe he made no such communication to any one connected with an Orange Lodge.

Mr. William Boon, warder, of Darlinghurst Gaol, gave similar testimony as to the statements of O'Farrell about the conspiracy, the drawing of lots, &c., to that already given by others. O'Farrell professed once to be about to tell witness a secret which, he said, he would not trust to an Irishman—(witness was an Englishman and a Protestant)—but they were interrupted by the chief warder. When the latter had gone, O'Farrell said that another time would do for the secret. After the priest came, O'Farrell would not tell the secret. O'Farrell said the Fenians met at Tierney's, and at the Hyde Park Hotel, in Elizabeth and Bathurst streets. He said there was a meeting there every Monday night regularly. When witness used to go to his lodge he saw a lot of people there, and thought there was a lodge held there. O'Farrell said it had been arranged to fire the Pavilion, but that it would take so many lives of Irish as well as of English that he persuaded his mate not to do it. O'Farrell felt little compunction about the lives of the English, "but he had a down upon the Irish too, sometimes."

Robert Henry Reynolds, hairdresser, admitted having sent the following statement to Captain M'Lerie:—

["I declare that the following language was spoken in my hearing, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Survey Department:—

1st. About a week before the landing of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the Prince would be shot (or that he had heard be, the Prince, would be shot).

2nd. After the review by his Royal Highness, I said to Mr. Fitzpatrick that the people of Sydney had given the Prince a great and loyal reception. He said he would never take his hat off for any Prince or Queen. I asked him his reason for using such language; his answer was, that they were only human beings the same as himself.

3rd. The day after the picnic he came to my place; I spoke to him about the assassination of the Prince; he said it was a strange thing that he should have had one of O'Farrell's shirts on at the time. I asked him if he knew much about O'Farrell: he said, O yes, that he had been with him very often. I said, "Did you ever hear him say that he would shoot the Prince?" he said no, but he had heard him say that the Prince would never leave Sydney alive.

4th. On Tuesday 16th instant, I spoke again to Mr. Fitzpatrick about the cowardly act of O'Farrell; he said that he did not consider it a cowardly act, for he had shot the Prince in open field before every one.

ROBERT HENRY REYNOLDS.

The statement was correct. Witness made it because the matter was brought prominently under his notice by Mr. Row, the chemist, who, with many others, was present.

3089. *Chairman.*] Was Mr. Fitzpatrick the only one who had spoken in this way? I have not heard any one who spoke anything approaching that. There was certainly, one morning—but I did not know that I could do anything with it—three men, who had come from Hokitika, just after the riot there, came to my place; they were very outrageous—in fact, they were going to punch my head, because I took up the subject very warmly.

3090. *Mr. Parkes.*] What do you mean when you say "very outrageous?" In their language, in connection with the Prince.

3091. *Chairman.*] State to the committee what they said? They said, if the Prince went to Hokitika, there was no mistake about his being shot. They spoke about Father Larkin. I said it was a disgraceful thing—the way in which Father Larkin acted. They said they did not see the disgrace. I said it was a disgrace for any man, let him belong to any religion, or to no religion, to act in the way he had. One of them jumped up, and said he would punch my head if I said anything more.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was given to jesting. He would joke about anything. When talking about Roman Catholics he would call them everything that was bad. Witness did not decline Mr. Fitzpatrick as a customer or regard him as a Fenian in consequence of what was said. He still came to witness's place.

Mr. Francis Fitzpatrick, of the Survey Department, having been asked to look at the statement sent by Reynolds to Captain M'Lerie, and say if he was the person meant, replied:—

I suppose I am. Some of the things are partially true, but the first is utterly untrue—I never said such a thing in my life.

3066. Who is this Mr. Reynolds, who signs this? I think he is a man who keeps a hairdresser's shop in Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

3067. You wish to have an opportunity of contradicting some of these statements? Yes, I should like to.

3068. Will you say what you wish to contradict? (*The witness read the first paragraph of Mr. Reynold's letter.*) There is not the slightest truth in that.

3069. You never heard that the Prince would be shot? Certainly not.

3070. Go on to the second? (*Witness read the second paragraph.*) I certainly said I should not take off my hat every time I met the Prince, but not that I would not take it off to Prince or Queen.

3071. Had you any conversation with Mr. Reynolds on the subject—did you give the reason he mentions here, that they were only human beings like yourself? Not that I remember; I may have said that; I should not like to say I did not. (*Witness read the third paragraph.*) It is true I had one of O'Farrell's shirts in my possession at the time, but I never had it on. As to knowing him well, I only knew the men slightly; I have had a glass of ale with him occasionally. I certainly never said that the Prince would never leave Sydney alive.

3072. How did you come to have one of O'Farrell's shirts? There was a man name named Charles Brock, who was taken up afterwards for embezzlement. He was living with O'Farrell; he got very hard up, and sold me a pawn ticket; I went and got the things out, and there was a shirt that had belonged to O'Farrell among them; I think there were two shirts (note on revision, "which I returned to Brock"), but I am not sure.

3073. Have you any remarks to make about the fourth paragraph? (*Witness read the fourth paragraph.*) That is utterly untrue. I never said that.

Mr. John Williams, Crown Solicitor, conducted the preliminary examination of O'Farrell. Was instructed to get him committed, and called such evidence as seemed necessary for that purpose. Whilst the preliminary examination was going on heard that senior constable Irvine was waiting to be examined. Sent the head of the detectives to take down in pencil what the man could prove. Had no distinct recollection upon the matter, but must have thought the evidence of Irvine unnecessary as he was not called. Irvine was not called by the Crown at the trial, but if his evidence had been considered material for the prisoner he could easily have been called for the defence. His presence at the time of O'Farrell's arrest, and the evidence he could have given could have been ascertained by the prisoner's legal advisers if they had made inquiry. Heard nothing about the leaves of O'Farrell's diary during the preliminary examination. Heard of them afterwards. Had nothing to do with the question as to whether they ought to have been shown to prisoner's attorney or counsel, but doubted whether they should have been so shown. It was not the duty of the Crown to suggest defences which might or might not be well founded. There was a great difference between keeping back evidence and volunteering information as to evidence.

3217. *Mr. Brown.*] Can you tell us whether you had read this diary before the case came on? Yes.

3218. Knowing that the plea was insanity, was any copy of that diary shown to the defendant's counsel? No; it is a thing that is never done.

3219. As a matter of fact, was it? As a matter of fact, it was not.

3220. Was that diary ever shown to any one unconnected with the police or Government, till after the prisoner was convicted? To my knowledge, the diary was never in my possession until after the prisoner had been committed; but I saw it in the possession of the Inspector-General of Police.

3221. Do not you think that, in a case of prosecution of this kind, where the prisoner's defence was insanity, that this diary, and the exclamation of the prisoner at the time of his apprehension, were most important evidence for the jury to consider—I ask you as a matter of fact, as a lawyer? Yes.

3222. Can you tell us how it was that the Crown, knowing the day before that that defence was to be set up, that this defence was not placed before the jury? Because we were not conducting the prisoner's defence.

3223. Do you, as Crown Solicitor, think it is the duty of the Crown to conduct prosecutions in such a case as that of O'Farrell, or in any case, in the same manner as you would an ordinary action at law, and withhold evidence simply because you were not acting for the prisoner? I should not think it fair to withhold evidence, and it was not done in this case.

3224. Can you tell how it was possible for the jury to judge of the state of mind of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the offence, when the Crown did not place before the jury the exclamation made by him just after the commission of the offence, and the diary, written by him just before the commission of the offence? Whether it should have been placed before the jury was a question for the prisoner's attorney and counsel to consider; the Crown cannot suggest what evidence they shall call.

3225. Is it not the case, when a defence of insanity is set up for a prisoner, that the Crown affords every facility for ascertaining the state of the prisoner's mind, by the examination of medical men, and in other ways? Where a prisoner is undefended, we always do it. We did not in this case depart from the ordinary rule. Where a prisoner is undefended, every facility is given; but where a prisoner is defended, where he has his friends about him, has an attorney and counsel employed, we never interfere with the way in which they should shape their case.

3226. Would you mind answering this question:—Would that evidence have been placed before the jury—the evidence of constable Irvine, and of this diary—if O'Farrell had not had counsel? I think, probably, it would.

3227. How can you tell whether the fact of that diary being in existence, or the fact of that evidence of constable Irvine being obtainable was in any way conveyed to the prisoner's counsel? I am not aware of any means. My impression is, that it was a matter talked about—discussed by everybody—that some papers had been taken.

3228. Do not you know that no counsel defending a prisoner would ever ask for the production of any papers, unless he had first had an opportunity of seeing them? That is not the production I refer to; but I think, if counsel thought the papers contained matter material to the defence, they should have asked us for a copy, which would have been given. I say it would have been given, because I was expecting such an application would have been made.

3229. The broad fact remains, that these papers were not laid before the jury, and constable Irvine's evidence was not called, because the counsel for the defendant had not them before them? The conduct of the case of the defendant rested with his counsel.

3230. Therefore, the jury had not those facts before them which would enable them thoroughly to judge of the state of O'Farrell's mind, simply on account of the omission of the counsel who defended him? As far as I know, the Crown did not volunteer this testimony, because the defence of insanity was conducted by counsel retained by the prisoner's friends. I need not say that, in such cases, I cannot interfere.

This witness was further questioned as to the effect of the conversations with O'Farrell in the gaol, and the statements published respecting them, &c. He wound up his evidence by saying that, notwithstanding all the questions put to him (witness) on this subject, he had not the slightest doubt, from his knowledge of criminal proceedings, that O'Farrell had a perfectly fair trial—as fair a trial as he had ever witnessed. The prosecuting counsel endeavoured to conduct it as much in the ordinary manner as possible. It was treated as quite an ordinary case. Wounding, with intent to murder, was not a new crime at all.

In a letter to the committee, which is appended to the report, Mr. Williams states, as the result of his reference to the depositions and papers, he found that Irvine did not appear from these papers to have been the apprehending constable. He says:—

With respect to the arrest of the prisoner, Superintendent Orridge informed me that he was the person who apprehended O'Farrell. In his deposition, he states he saw the prisoner advance towards, and shoot the Prince—that he (Orridge) immediately ran towards the Prince, and that he was about seventy yards off, and before he reached the prisoner he had been seized by several gentlemen, and that he seized the prisoner, and other police came to his assistance.

Mr. Clarke deposed that he saw the prisoner shoot the Duke—that some one seized prisoner from behind—that witness then seized him, and "about that moment Mr. Orridge and some of the police came up."

Mr. S. N. Pearce, who was in company with Mr. Clarke, gives evidence as to the shooting, and states—"Mr. Orridge and a number of police came up."

Sergeant Rawlinson states that he assisted to arrest the prisoner, and was about twenty-five yards from him when the shot was fired.

Sergeant Musgrove's evidence is, that he heard the shot, and ran and seized the prisoner by the hair and shoulder.

Constable Robinson's evidence is, that he assisted to apprehend and bring the prisoner to Sydney—that he heard shots fired, and shortly afterwards seized prisoner.

None of these witnesses mention Irvine as the arresting or as one of the arresting constables.

With respect to the report said to have been made by Irvine:—Superintendent Orridge stated to me, verbally, the nature of the evidence he could give; and sergeant Musgrove, sergeant Rawlinson, and constable Robinson, made reports, in writing, in the usual form, which were handed to me before they were examined as witnesses. I had no report from constable Irvine, which, if he had any claim to be the apprehending constable, I should have had; and, therefore, it was upon my being informed that he wished to be called as a witness, I requested Mr. Wager to take down what he could say; and, as it did not appear to materially differ from the evidence already given, I did not call him.

I enclose herewith the reports made by sergeant Musgrove, sergeant Rawlinson, and constable Robinson, and the statement of Irvine—evidence taken by Mr. Wager.

I have no recollection of having seen, at any time, any report in writing from constable I., and I am certain that no such report was sent to me before the prisoner's committal. If it had been, I should not have required Mr. Wager to take a note of the evidence he could give; and I never, until called before the committee, heard it suggested that he was the apprehending constable. And, I think, upon consideration, it will be seen that his evidence would have been of as little value for the defence as for the prosecution; but this it is, perhaps, unnecessary to enter upon.

The statement of the various police officers are appended to this letter.

Mr. Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney, stated that reports reached the civic authorities of an intention to set fire to the pavilion (a large wooden building in Hyde Park where the ball was given to the Prince). The reports were that this was to have been done by persons disaffected to the Prince. These reports were deemed so serious that extraordinary precautions were taken.

3268. Why should people out of dislike to the Prince, set the pavilion of the citizens on fire? That is a question I cannot answer.

3269. Does it not seem a very curious way of showing dislike to the Prince? I do not think it does. Reports reached us, and I in my position thought it my duty to take all the precautions I could, and I did so with the consent of all the aldermen.

3270. Would you not have taken precautions of a similar nature to secure the safety of a building of that kind, even without having heard these reports? I do not think we should have done so much; we even burned off all the grass around the building.

3271. Would you not have taken such precautions in any case, in a building of that kind, containing so many people, and lighted up as it must have been on the night of the ball? I do not think we should have placed eight hydrants inside the building, have had two engines, one on the east and the other on the west side, and have had a watchman inside and out—day and night—unless there had been something more than ordinary.

3272. In what way did the reports reach you—did people say, they had heard people say they would set it on fire? Yes.

3273. Did you not ask who said they would set it on fire? It would have been almost impossible for me to do that.

3274. It seems to me, that if a man came to you and told you that another man told him he would set it on fire, you could very easily find out? I should say not. Reports came in, every morning, from various parties. I can assure you I felt very uncomfortable about it—it was anything but comfortable.

Mr. Patrick Nailan, milkman, saw Brady, in his volunteer uniform as a bugler, violently assault Reardon on the morning of the 1st of April. Witness interfered and was himself assaulted by Brady, who said they were all Fenians. A man who saw the whole wanted a constable—who came up while witness was bleeding—to take Brady into custody, but the constable refused to do so. Witness summoned Brady to the Police Court, but the case was adjourned, and at the intercession of Brady's wife witness consented to forego the prosecution, Brady paying the expenses.

Mr. Oliver Rea, cousin to Mr. Reardon, declared his conviction that the latter was not a Fenian. Reardon had collected money for the families of the State prisoners, and had had, on that account, a silver medal presented to him by the inhabitants of Kapundah, South Australia. Witness had been in the mounted police, but having lost his leg through an accident, had been compelled to leave the force. His pension was 2s. a day. It was not settled at the time when Reardon was here. Witness had reason to believe that his prospects had been injured by his having been his cousin. He considered his pension small, as he had been in the force over five years; had lost his leg through no fault of his own, and had been the instrument of bringing to justice several bushrangers.

Mr. Philip Baker, employed as a contractor engrossing deeds in the Lands department, was lodging with Reardon, at the house of Mrs. Bergin. Had seen the letter of Mr. Murray in the *Empire*.

3369. He there states that a person lodging in the house went to Mrs. Bergin, and asked her to assist him in charging Mr. Reardon with Fenianism, or some such statement—Do you remember that? Yes.

3370. Do you think you were the person meant by that statement? I am not aware I ever said such a thing to Mrs. Bergin.

3371. Do you remember having any conversation with Mrs. Bergin on the subject? I believe I did, on the morning of Mr. Reardon's departure. I believe I told her the police were after him.

3372. What else—is that all you said? I believe that is all I said.

3373. You said nothing about getting the reward? No.

3374. You never mentioned anything of the kind? Nothing.

3375. Did not Mrs. Bergin desire you to leave her house? No.

3376. Did you not leave her house? At my own request.

3377. When? In the month of April, about a fortnight after Mr. Reardon left.

3378. Did Mr Murray ever say anything to you on this subject? I do not think I ever exchanged a word with him.

3379. How long were you in the house with him? I suppose I must have been about a month. I merely had apartments in the house with my wife, and he had a room.

3380. Did you see Mr. Reardon assaulted on the morning of the 1st April? No.

3381. Do you know a man named Brady? I do.

3382. Did you not see him that morning? No.

3383. Did you hear that he had assaulted any one? I did; my wife saw the whole of it. I was in bed at the time.

3384. Had you never any communication about this man Reardon with any of the police? No.

3385. Or with the Inspector-General of Police? No.

3386. You never spoke to any of the police about this man? The only person I spoke to was Captain M'Lerie.

3387. You did speak to Captain M'Lerie—When did you speak to him? The day of Reardon's departure. I informed Mr. Halloran first, that he had expressed himself, at a public-house where he was in the habit of visiting, that he would as soon shoot the Prince as he would a blackfellow.

3388. *Mr. Parkes.*] Who expressed himself so? Reardon.

3389. *Chairman.*] You told Captain M'Lerie that you had heard him say so? I did not hear him; the landlady of the public-house told me he had expressed himself so to her.

3390. After his departure, you went and told Captain M'Lerie this? No, before his departure.

3391. That morning early? Yes. I told Mr. Parkes first, and he sent me afterwards to Captain M'Lerie.

3392. *Mr. Parkes.*] Told whom? I told you. Mr. Halloran sent me into you that morning, and you sent me to Captain M'Lerie.

* * * * *

3395. Are you aware that Mr. Parkes and Captain M'Lerie deny all knowledge of you? All I can say is, that Mr. Halloran sent me into Mr. Parkes' room—in fact, he introduced me to Mr. Parkes.

Mr. Parkes.] I may say that I have no recollection of the circumstance, but I may add that such a large number of persons came to me at that time, that it is very possible I should not recollect it; and it is almost certain that if he came to me with any such story as the witness says he did, I should send him to Captain M'Lerie. I have no recollection of it.

3397. *Chairman.*] You never, till the day of Reardon's leaving Sydney, had any conversation with any policeman or detective, or with the head of the police, upon the subject of this man? No.

3398. Do you think you were the first to give information about him? I could not answer that question.

3399. Did they seem to know anything about him? Captain M'Lerie said the police had been watching him some time.

Witness noticed that this letter of Mr. Murray was headed "Spies and Informers," and in the body of it the writer spoke of "emissaries and blood-money." Witness was not sent to Mrs. Bergin by any member of the Government, of Parliament, or of the police force, or by any one in authority. The way it came about was this: Witness mentioned to Mr. Croft what had taken place at the public-house. Mr. Croft spoke to Mr. Halloran about it, and Mr. Halloran sent for witness. Mr. Halloran had known witness for many years.

Mr. Parkes was recalled; but the effect of his evidence has already been given. He was the last witness. Of the mass of documents appended to the Report, the substance of what has been considered material has already been embodied, or sufficiently alluded to, in the summary of the evidence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, February 15.—At 10: Strahan and Co., Edmund Doherty, Gilfillan and Co., John Longstaff, George Somerville, special. At 11: James F. Jones, special. At 3: At Mr. Sempill's office, John Museon, special.

Tuesday, 16.—At 10: Edward Fitzgerald, Josiah V. Lavers, James Kelley, first. James Mackenzie, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, February 16.—At 11: Richard Leworthy, Donald Rankin Frederick Alfred Burton, William Garthon, Murdock Mackenzie, Joseph Foot, Edwin Horne, James Tinley Jones, Jacob Blake, George Richard Dibbs, John Campbell Dibbs.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE his Worship the Police Magistrate.

Of fourteen prisoners, eight were discharged and three were remanded. Charles Nicholson, found guilty of having, while drunk, imperilled public safety by carelessly driving, was fined 40s. John Davis was sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and Margaret Rice, three months, as idle and disorderly persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, February 15, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, Powell, and Vickery; Tuesday, 16, Messrs. Pinhey, Cohen, and Hunt; Wednesday, 17, Messrs. Chapman, Day, and Renwick; Thursday, 18, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Thompson; Friday, 19, Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Hordern, and Renny; Saturday, 20, Messrs. Bray, Palser, and Clarke.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Deer and another v. De Gyulay, Deer and others v. De Gyulay.

JURY COURT.—Cecil v. Moore, Graham v. Raine, Simmons v. Starkey, Martin v. M'Connell and others, Everett v. Commercial Banking Company.

IN EQUITY.—Master's Office.—At 10.30: Commercial Bank v. Smith, report; re Foss, deceased, minutes; Sempill v. Lee and others, minutes; Wyld v. Caldwell, adjourned examination.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.—Lyne v. Tye, Milne and another v. Yates, Young and another v. Daly and wife, Holt v. Brown, Vowles v. Starkey and wife, Waters v. Peters, Hart v. Hewitt, Raphael and others v. Leuchan, Graham v. Thurston, Stratford, executor v. Puckridge.

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending Friday, 12th February, 1869.

DESCRIPTION.		Stock on hand 5th February.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 12th February.
Rum—West India	gals.	112,539	7,417	3,168	1,776	115,012
East India	......	253	...	...	...	253
Foreign	......	4,839	...	...	...	4,839
All other Spirits	......	2,121	335	430	...	2,026
Brandy	......	204,144	6,733	3,969	1,004	205,904
Geneva	......	82,496	..	1,386	36	81,074
Whisky	......	21,333	2,047	218	60	23,102
Liqueurs	......	2,077	...	18	145	2,914
Gin	......	15,483	125	155	2	15,451
Wine	......	232,956	2,513	2,725	2,014	230,730
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured	......	687,991	58,294	11,627	11,930	722,728
Leaf	......	56,189	...	2,689	...	53,500
Cigars	......	16,286	...	924	236	15,126
Snuff	......	983	...	...	...	983

Sugar.—Stock on hand 5th February, 1753 tons 17 cwt 3 qrs; received into stock, 441 tons 17 cwt 2 qrs; delivered for home consumption, 110 tons 14 cwt; delivered for exportation, 1 ton 14 cwt 2 qrs; stock on hand, 12th February, 1833 tons 15 cwt 2 qr. Delivered to the Inspector of Distilleries for refining purposes, 249 tons 11 cwt.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 5th Febuary, 279 tons 13 cwt; received into stock, 10 cwt; delivered for home consumption, 3 tons 5 cwt; delivered for exportation, 3 cwt 1 qr; stock on hand 12th February, 276 tons 14 cwt 2 qrs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 5th February, 1,849,022 lbs; received into stock, 208,289 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 68,940 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 801 lbs.; stock on hand 12th February, 1,987,570 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 5th February, 116,031 lbs; received into stock, 4480 lbs; delivered for home consumption, 4480 lbs; delivered for exportation, 1120 lbs; stock on hand 12th February, 114,911 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 5th February, 3146 lbs; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 45 lbs; delivered for exportation, nil; stock on hand 12th February, 3101 lbs.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

WE have files from Brisbane to the 10th instant.

The following telegrams appear in the *Courier* of the 8th instant.

"TOOWOOMBA, February 8.—The heavy rains of Saturday last continued till 11 o'clock at night. They have been very general throughout the district. The Governor returned from Westbrook to-day.

"MARYBOROUGH, February 8.—No. 2 north, O'Connell reef, have struck very rich stone. Excellent crushing is expected from O'Connell Company adjoining.

"GLADSTONE, February 6.—Mr. Warry, sen., a passenger per the James Paterson, fell overboard yesterday, at 8 p.m., while attempting to land before the planks were secured ashore. The chief officer jumped in and picked him up. Mr. Warry was got on board again within two minutes of the accident occurring. He received medical attendance and every care immediately, but the shock to his system was too severe, and he died at 9 o'clock.

"ROCKHAMPTON, February 8.—A young man named Septimus Clark was drowned on Thursday last in crossing Herbert's Creek, near Broadsound."

The intelligence of the sudden and accidental death of Mr. Warry, sen. (says the *Courier*), created a general feeling of sorrow, the deceased having been an old and highly esteemed colonist. Mr. Warry arrived in the colony in or about the year 1858, having come out to join members of his family already settled here. He had been an extensive farmer at Misterton, in Somersetshire, and was, for his age, a hale and hearty man up to the time of his death. When he met with his death, as described in our telegram from Gladstone, he was on a journey to visit his remaining son, Mr. Richard S. Warry, for some time resident at Brisbane, and now at Bowen. We believe that Mr. Warry, sen., had reached the ripe age of eighty years or thereabouts, and, from his manner of life and heartiness of disposition, he appeared likely to live many years yet, had not the unfortunate accident, reported in our telegraphic news, hastened his end.

An inquiry was held (the *Courier* reports) touching the death of John Williamson, an ordinary seaman belonging to the ship Maryborough, who was drowned on Friday, 5th instant, by the upsetting of a boat near Egg Island. The following is an abstract of the evidence:—Hugh Jones, chief-officer of the Maryborough, said: He knew the deceased, John Williamson, who was an ordinary seaman belonging to the ship Maryborough, now lying at Eagle Farm Flats; on Friday afternoon witness was in an open sailing boat along with the deceased, coming from the ship to Doughboy Creek; when near Egg Island a sudden squall struck the boat and heeled her over so that the water came in over the gunwale; witness, who was steering, let go the jib sheet, and then slacked the main sheet to bring her to the wind, but the boat would not answer her helm and filled; the deceased, who was sitting on the middle thwart, then jumped up the mast, and the boat went down by the stern; the boat took witness under water, but he climbed up the leech of the mainsail, and on coming to the surface saw the deceased standing either on the gaff or on the mast; swam towards him and told him to lay his head on witness's shoulder, and he would swim ashore with him; deceased did so, and witness found he could not swim ashore with him to the south side; he turned and went back to the boat, and rested on the mast; it capsized and went under water; witness then struck out for a large island on the north side, and after swimming for about two minutes deceased clung round witness's neck, so that he had to let him go, as he was getting weak—in fact, the deceased let go of himself and sank; witness never saw him again alive; swam ashore to the island, and was picked up by the ship's boats which came to his rescue; next day a search was made for the body, but without success; John Williamson was a native of North Wales, and was nineteen years of age; witness had known the deceased for six months; he was of steady habits; witness had seen the body in the morgue; it was that of John Williamson.

Of the Gympie Diggings, the *Times* of February 4, says:—Rumours in reference to a new rush have obtained currency during the past two or three days; but the usual uncertainty has been felt in reference to the precise locality. It is stated on good authority that auriferous ground has been struck about ten miles south-west of Kilkivan. Some gold-bearing quartz has been brought into Gympie from a supposed reef in the neighbourhood of the same township. Several parties are trying a new piece of ground near Threlkeld's machine, and it is reported that good wages are being made by a few, whilst nearly all are said to be getting a little gold. The sinking is from 4 to 15 feet deep. One very healthy sign of this gold-field is the rapidly increasing demand for abandoned shares; forty-four applications are now in the hands of the Mining Registrar.

VICTORIA.

From Melbourne we have files to the 11th instant.

With respect to the large nugget, the *Argus* of Thursday says:—"The monster nugget found yesterday has produced 2268 oz. 10 dwts. 14 grs. of smelted gold, besides about ten ounces given away to the friends of the lucky finders as mementos of their good fortune. The London Chartered Bank have advanced between £9000 and £10,000 on it. There is great excitement, and people are arriving from all parts to see it christened 'The Welcome Stranger.' In connexion with the discovery reported yesterday of the largest lump of gold ever yet found in Victoria, or in the world, it may be interesting to recapitulate some particulars of several of the greatest nuggets hitherto discovered. Reference to Mr. Birkmyre's list prepared for a pamphlet published by the secretary of mines, and contributed to the International Exhibition of 1862, giving a catalogue of a very large number of the principal masses of gold discovered in the various auriferous districts of the world, shows that the list (arranged in order of size) is headed by several nuggets of Victorian origin. First of all stands the great Welcome Nugget, which was found by a party of twenty-four at Bakery-hill, Ballarat, June 15, 1858, at a depth of 180 feet. This magnificent mass of gold contained only about ten pounds of quartz, clay, &c., and its net weight of gold was 184 lbs. 9 oz. troy. It was sold for £10,325. Other good nuggets had been previously found by the party in the same hole. Next to this comes the Blanche Barkly nugget, which was got by a party of four men at a depth of thirteen feet, at Kingower, on August 27, 1857. It weighed 145 lbs. 3 oz., and was worth £6905. On the 31st January, 1853, there was found at Canadian Gully, Ballarat, at a depth of sixty feet, and immediately after the discovery of a lump of 76 oz., a fine nugget weighing 134 lbs. 11 oz., and of the value of £5532. Next to this in point of size, but before them all in date and also in historical fame and importance, is the celebrated "hundredweight of gold" found in 1851 by a native boy on the surface of the ground at Meroo Creek, near the river Turon, New South Wales, which did so much to attract European attention to the first-opened gold-fields of Australia. This mass was, in fact, in three pieces, although originally one; and besides the hundredweight of quartz it contained, it yielded 106 lbs. of gold. Two specimens of gold distributed through a rust-coloured matrix, found together at Dunolly in 1857, yielded 113 lbs. 7 oz., and were worth £5500. At Burrandong, near Orange, New South Wales, there was found, in 1858, a nugget weighing 107 lbs., and worth £4389. The "Lady Hotham nugget," discovered near Canadian Gully, at a depth of 135 feet, was a fine specimen, containing 98 lbs. of gold. From the same claim there was obtained upwards of 220 lbs. in smaller nuggets, the value of the gold taken from this hole being more than £13,000.

On Monday, 8th instant, a poor farmer who had been out in the forest near the Little River, for the purpose of obtaining a load of sheoak branches for the use of his cattle, was returning with his load, when a sudden gust of wind upset his cart. Instantly a mob of about a hundred hungry cattle surrounded the cart, and in a very few moments despatched the whole of the scattered sheoaks.

Ada Darling, domestic servant, was on Tuesday committed for trial on a charge of arson. She has but recently arrived in the colony, (says the *Argus*), and was engaged by Mrs. Allen, of Stephen-street, through one of the labour offices. For about four days she discharged her duties satisfactorily, but on Saturday night (the 31st ultimo,) she complained of illness, and was given a glass of brandy. In the middle of the night she left her own room, and went into the parlour, piled clothing and other articles upon the sofa, and set light to them with her candle. Fortunately, she was observed in time for the fire to be extinguished before much damage was done, and the girl was given into custody. At first she said, "You may thank God its no worse," but afterwards denied it altogether. She was remanded for medical examination, her act being more that of a mad woman than anything else, but Dr. M'Crea reported yesterday that he could find no sign of insanity about her. Her committal followed as a matter of course.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Much interest was felt yesterday in the sailing of the Alfred, one of the Polynesian line of packets, for Lavuka, in the island of Ovalau, Fiji. She took a large number of passengers and cargo, and a mail for the islands. The Polynesian Company (limited), lately established in this city and Fiji, sent down their agent in charge of a number of shareholders in the company, together with important despatches for the island authorities.

TASMANIA.

From Hobart Town and Launceston we have files to the 9th instant.

RUMOURED GOLD DISCOVERY.—Information reached town on Saturday (says the *Mercury*) which is of too important a nature to be passed over in silence. The information was from a reliable person, who states that he has made a valuable gold discovery in the north, and his communication is accompanied by substantial proof, in the shape of a sample of gold, which in quality and quantity is all that can be desired. He states his willingness to point out the locality of his discovery if proper steps are taken to secure to him the reward for a payable gold-field, in the event of the conditions being realised. We have the very best authority for stating that steps will be taken in the course of to-day to start proper persons to inspect the proposed discovery, and the result of the examination will be made known in due time. Our authority objects to the name of the discoverer, or any further particulars, until the ground is thoroughly examined, and the genuineness of the alleged discovery ascertained, which we hope to be in a position to announce in a few days.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government left town about 11 a.m., on the 8th instant, in accordance with an invitation from Mr. W. T. Doyne, Engineer-in-chief, to inspect the Launceston and Western Railway Works. The party first proceeded to Mr. R. Cameron's estate at Clairville, and examined the large earthwork at that place. Here they partook of luncheon, provided by Mr. Doyne, and then drove to Longford

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to inspect the foundation of the large bridge over the South Esk at that place. From Longford his Excellency proceeded to Woolmers. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the progress of the works, and with the general appearance of the country.

The *Launceston Times* remarks:—Saturday at noon was fixed as the hour for settling, at the Brisbane Hotel, but at that time there appeared to be nothing more than ordinary going on about the place. Indeed, the settling passed off in the quietest manner imaginable, each gentleman receiving his cheque in turn and giving place to the next—no speeches, no protests, and no speculation about the next meeting. Such being the case, there is nothing left us but to report the amounts of the various stakes. However, although little or no conversation took place in reference to the 1870 meeting, we may take this opportunity of mentioning that there is every prospect of its being a very successful one, the subscription list already amounting to nearly a thousand pounds. The following are the amounts of stakes paid to the owners of the winning horses in the various events: Maiden Plate—Cadland, £28 10s. Two-Year Old Stakes—Seyesa, £66 10s. Champion Cup—Strop, £513; Glencoe, £71 5s.; Warwick, £23 15s. Open Handicap—Spitfire, £47 10s. Leger—Flying Dutchman, £237 10s. Town Plate—Warwick, £95. Tasmanian Handicap—Paddy's Land, £232 15s. Selling Stakes—Deception, £28 10s. Hurdle Race—Amabilis, £47 10s. Tavern Plate—Strop, £38. Forced Handicap—Alarm, £38. Consolation Stakes—Invader, £19. Total, £1486 15s.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE files to the 4th instant are to hand.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce (says the *Register*) will have something more than routine business to transact. It is intended to submit to it a subject of intercolonial and in some respects Imperial interest—the proposed Customs Union. We understand that the Committee have been in correspondence with the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce regarding the scope and details of the proposal, and that they have much fuller information regarding it than has yet been published. The point which, as being most important to us, has been most minutely inquired into, is the free interchange of colonial produce. On that the Committee have received very complete and satisfactory assurances. In view of the practical action which is about to be taken on the proposal by the various colonial Governments, and of the very divided state of opinion which yet prevails regarding it, our commercial men ought to give account of themselves. With Melbourne and Sydney already at loggerheads, as they are, and the other commercial centres hesitating to declare themselves, there is a good opportunity for Adelaide to mount into the breach. Calm judgment and comprehensive foresight on her part may at this juncture materially influence the future, not only of our own colony but of Australia generally. Anything we have yet learned as to the Conference and its promoters renders it highly desirable that there should be some practical common sense to begin with. We hope, therefore, that this meeting will be well attended, and that the discussion will be undertaken in earnest. It is to have a representative significance, and there is no class more ambitious than our merchants that in everything Adelaide should be well represented.

His Honor Chief Justice Hanson embarked from the Semaphore Jetty on the 3rd instant, shortly after noon, and was accompanied by several gentlemen who attended him on board the steamer.

We are informed (says the *Register*) that a new method has been discovered of separating copper in a metallic state from ores containing that metal, whether *per se* or in conjunction with gold, silver, or bismuth, whereby low percentage ores can be operated on at a minimum cost, and a handsome profit realised. The process is so simple that any one can use it, and the necessary plant, which is inexpensive and durable, can be erected at every mine. In the present state of the copper market it is to be hoped this invention may be successful, as it will enable mining companies to utilise large accumulations of low class ores, although the process is equally applicable to rich ores. The process is the invention of Messrs. T. Y. Cotter and C. L. Dubois, who have not only patented it in the colony but also in Great Britain, &c., and we understand they contemplate inviting some of our leading mining proprietors to witness the operation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Our files from Auckland are to the 2nd instant.

The Nelson *Colonist* thus disposes of the question as to what is to be done with the prisoners taken at Ngatepe:—"The imprisonment at the Kawau was a blunder; the hulk at Wellington equally so; the Chatham Island deportation resulted in the woe and horrors of Poverty Bay. The blood of innocent women and children, and of defenceless men, massacred in their night-dresses, is scarcely dry. We abhor bloodshed, but the preservation of our race in unprotected districts is at stake. Condign punishment should be the fate of every one of Te Kooti's bloody band. What punishment fell on those who were accessories to the horrid massacres at Poverty Bay? It is wrong to say, in the interest of humanity, 'Shoot them all'? We hesitate to advise such a course; yet they are the murderers of our kindred; Titokowaru and his cannibals would tremble at their fate, and Maori utu would laugh at mercy. It is a serious question. By the law they are murderers; although civilisation might revolt at the thought of such a wholesale taking of life, yet civilisation requires protection from the darkest savagery that the abodes of horrid cruelty ever beheld!"

One of the most terrible accidents that has occurred for many months took place on board the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 1st instant, resulting in—at least—the maiming for life of a gentleman who has done good service in New Zealand in her times of war and fighting. Captain Corbett, an old Taranaki settler, and who has served in the Taranaki war, and who is now a resident at the Thames, had proceeded on board the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday afternoon, with some friends, with a view to proceeding to Shortland. At 4.20 the steamer cast off, her head being to the westward alongside of the steamboat T; as usual, a line was run out from her starboard quarter to the wharf, and she was backed astern, in order to give her stern a cant into the stream. The line had several turns round the cleat and several coils were extended over the poop for slacking away. Captain Corbett was standing within one of the coils, and when the force of the engines came upon the line, it rendered round the cleat, and the unfortunate gentleman, unable to extricate himself in time, was irresistibly drawn up to the cleat, when the enormous pressure of the line came upon him, the leg which was confined was jammed against the cleat, and the line continuing to render round his ankle, his foot was torn off in the most horrible manner by the ankle-joint, as with a saw, of course causing the most excruciating agony. Dr. Philson was soon on the spot, and, with the assistance of Dr. Goldsbro' and Dr. O'Connell, of the 18th Regiment, a friend of the sufferer, the amputation of the foot was performed a little above the ankle.

A new claimant for the reward of £5000, offered by the Government for the discovery of gold, has appeared in the person of one Joseph Cook.

Of the Thames Gold-fields, it is reported the shareholders of the Point-in-View claim, at the head of the Moanatairi, have been successful in opening a large reef on their ground, supposed to be a continuation of the celebrated Dixon's reef. Besides this reef, a number of rich leaders have been opened in drives and shafts, some of them of a considerable size, and from these large quantities of stone have already been taken.

About 12 p.m. on Wednesday, January 27, a destructive fire occurred at Epsom, by which a three-roomed house, a stable, and the valuable race-horse Satellite, belonging to Mr. Chadwick, were destroyed. Before assistance could be procured the fire spread to the coachhouse and to a three-roomed cottage contiguous, which were soon burned down; and also, which is perhaps the most serious loss of all, the racehorse Satellite, which was in the stable at the time, and was valued by her owner at a thousand pounds. We understand that the property was uninsured, and the origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery. The groom who had charge of the horse Satellite (Donald Taylor) is said to have been in Auckland at the time of the occurrence. The burning of Satellite, which was only a five-year old horse, from a sporting man's point of view, to say nothing of the loss to the owner, is a matter of much regret, as great things were expected of him in future racing events in consequence of his previous success. Mr. Chadwick has offered a reward of £150 for the conviction of the incendiary, for it is believed the fire could have occurred in no other way.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 8th instant. Present—the Mayor (Alderman St. Julian), and Aldermen Graham, Halligan, Kingsbury, Moyes, Payten, Scott, and Teeson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—1st. From Mr. E. J. Statham, offering his services as civil engineer. 2nd. From Captain R. Sadleir, stating that he will be prepared to sign a conveyance of the slip of land in Alma-lane, and the water reserve on the Stanmore Road, to the Council, as soon as the same is prepared. Moved by Alderman Scott, seconded by Alderman Moyes, and carried,—"That the Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the nomination of standing committees for the current year. The standing committees having been nominated in such committee of the whole, and the Council having resumed its sittings, the Mayor, as chairman of such committee of the whole, reported to the Council that the following committees had been nominated:—1st. By-law Committee: the Mayor, Aldermen Thomas and Scott. 2nd. Committee for Works: Aldermen Graham, Moyes, and Teeson. 3rd. Finance Committee: Aldermen Halligan, Payten, and Kingsbury. Moved by Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Scott, and carried,—"That the reports be adopted and the committees as so nominated appointed for the current year." Moved by Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Graham, and carried,—"That Mr. G. C. Tompson, the council clerk, be appointed treasurer of the borough." Moved by Alderman Graham, seconded by Alderman Scott, and carried,—"That the Finance Committee be requested to bring up an estimate of the probable income and expenses, &c." Moved by Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Moyes, and carried,—"That Messrs. G. C. Tompson and James Wedlock be appointed valuers of the borough." The council then rose. Meetings of committees were subsequently held; Alderman Graham was appointed chairman of Committee for Works, and Alderman Payten, chairman for Finance Committee. These gentlemen, with the Mayor as chairman of the By-law Committee, will form ex officio the committee for general purposes for the current year.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

SKIRMISH AT THE FRONT—TWO MEN KILLED, ONE WOUNDED.

THE correspondent of the *Wanganui Times* writes on January 27:—

About half-past 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, as a reconnoitring party was returning to a redoubt situated on the main road leading to where Moore's house was burnt down, they were fired upon by a party of some thirty of Tito Kowaru's men. The volley was a deadly one—M'Kenzie and Kelly, of the armed constabulary, fell, mortally wounded, and Frank Williamson was shot through the thigh. The assailants rushed forward and tomahawked Cummins, but the men from Colonel Lyon's redoubt were quickly upon them and opened fire, which compelled them to retreat.

Dr. Walker, in a very daring manner, carried off Kelly's body before it could be tomahawked. The poor fellow had been shot through the breast, and death must have been instantaneous. It is not known whether any of the enemy have been killed, but they must have suffered some loss from the volleys which compelled them to retreat.

As many imperfect reports will reach you regarding the attack upon our scouts, yesterday morning, I send you the following particulars:—On Monday night, eight men were ordered out as scouts to occupy a position on the edge of the bush, about three-quarters of a mile from Colonel Lyon's redoubt, on the north side of the road, opposite Mr. Moore's land, and late the site of the native whares, near the site of Mr. D. Smith's house, lately burnt by the natives. It appears that the reason of those scouts being placed at such a distance from the camp was to see that no ambuscade should be placed by the enemy on the top of the cliff on the north side of the road leading from the top of the hill by Mr. Moore's gate on the way to the Okehu by Mr. Thomas Handley's. One of the men, previous to being posted, objected to being placed at such a distance from the redoubt, as in case of being attacked three quarters of a mile would be too far for eight men to run if pursued by Hau-haus tomahawk in hand and unencumbered with arms and accoutrements as our men were; however, they obeyed orders. About half-past 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the time that the scouts should return to the redoubt, two of them were found to have retired into the bush, which caused the other six to remain longer than they should do, awaiting their return. This was a fortunate, or rather a providential occurrence, as, had the scouts left a little earlier than they did, the enemy's ambuscade, which was being laid, would have been complete, and then woe to the men who were to move camp, as it is supposed at least 100 Hau-haus were posted in the bush on the top of the cliff awaiting a movement of which they must have been well informed by spies. That by the way. Whilst waiting for the two men already mentioned, who had gone into the bush, one of the scouts observed a number of Maories in the margin of the bush reconnoitring. Our six men instantly took steady aim and poured a volley into them, upon which they raised a hideous yell, and other natives from the bush sprung out like a swarm of bees. They commenced firing upon the scouts, who returned the fire, retreating towards the redoubt, pursued by the cannibals, flourishing their tomahawks and stript to the buff for glory. This was a moment of anxiety for the men pursued, who were not more than thirty yards in advance, and a distance of over half a mile to get to camp. The men at the redoubt made a simultaneous rush to the rescue, closely followed by Major Roberts, sub-inspector Davis, Foster, Goring, Gudgeon, and others. The enemy being close behind the fugitives, the constabulary dare not fire lest they should shoot their own comrades. When within three or four hundred yards of the camp, M'Kenzie turned his head and was instantly tomahawked. The Hauhaus carried off his rifle, revolver, and ammunition. Colonel Lyons and about one hundred men were quickly on the edge of the bush, and opened a heavy fire upon the enemy. It was there Kelly was shot through the heart; he was not one of the scouts. The wonder is how one of them ever escaped. It appears to me that there is a regular communication kept up by spies between our camp and Titokowaru's people; no people should be allowed to prowl about the camp. The very night the camp was to move, a trench was cut across the road near Mr. Handley's bridge to cut off communication by that way; they also tried to set fire to the bridge, but did not succeed in burning it down. There are many very dangerous pieces of road over which drays have to travel to get to camp. Travellers could be shot down from precipitous cliffs, where the assailants could not be got at. If we continue to use the inland track I fear many lives will be lost. I should have mentioned that after Mr. Frank Williamson had been shot through the thigh he had to run for his life, hotly pursued by those wretches, yelling and flourishing their tomahawks. The ball went through the flesh of his thigh, but did not at the moment disable him; he is now doing well. Colonel Whitmore's camp is again pushed forward.

FIRING AT THE FRONT.—The *Chronicle* of the 25th states:—Colonel Whitmore, we have said, did not come to the cavalry parade on Saturday. He was under fire that day. It appears that Messrs. Moore and Currie were showing him some of the tracks on the back spur of their run leading to the Okehu. The Colonel, accompanied by Colonel Herrick, Lieutenant Bryce, and Mr. Handley, was taking advantage of his escort to get a view of the ground generally. They came across a lot of cattle, and proceeded to round them up, when all at once, close to the site of Mr. Handley's house, a mob of rebel horsemen presented themselves and fired. Their fire, however, was wide of the mark, and the party went on with their cattle. Lieutenant Bryce's horse floundered one while in a marsh, and he became a mark for the bullets, but fortunately they did no damage. The firing drew the Kai Iwi cavalry and a lot of the Arawas to the scene, when further shots were exchanged, and one rebel saddle at least was emptied. The cattle were brought in and no one on our side injured.

THE WAR.—Nothing of importance may be expected for some time. Slow but sure is the commanding officer's motto. The slowness is quite apparent; we shall hope in the certainty. Colonel Whitmore is making his road through the bush as he goes, and this is necessarily a slow process. The deserters are finding their way back, as it might be supposed they would do when their money got done. And it is only right to say that, with scarcely a single exception, every old soldier or East Coast man has returned to his duty. It may be necessary to try some gross cases, but these disposed of, that matter, we presume, is at an end.

Colonel M'Donnell has rejoined his division in the field, and the men generally are being got in harness, and better heart than ever they were.

PROMOTIONS.—Two gallant officers have received the reward due to merit. Major St. John and Major Frazer have both been gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Our files from Auckland are to the 1st instant.

RUMOURED DEATH OF TE KOOTI.

The following was forwarded to us (*New Zealand Herald*) by our special correspondent at Tauranga:—

"The officials at this place received information to-day from the Uriwera country to the effect that the notorious Te Kooti had died from the effect of his wounds the day following his defeat at Ngatepa. He had three bullets in him, the one which sent him to his last account having passed through his lungs. There were thirty Uriweras engaged at Ngatepa, out of which number but one lives to detail the events of the catastrophe to his tribe, who are exasperated to that degree that had Te Kooti lived and fallen into their hands he would have been flayed alive. As it was, an Arawa, who had been living amongst them, connected with the Uriwera by marriage ties, was sacrificed, having been cut up literally into pieces. Such is the savage stage of barbarism to which the Hauhau fanatics have returned."

Writing from Taupo, a correspondent of the above journal says,—"Mr. M'Lean, Superintendent of Hawke's Bay, has written to Te Poihipi and other leading *chiefs* at Taupo, informing them of the fall of Ngatepa and the serious loss sustained by the Hauhaus. After giving them a detailed account of the engagement, he strongly advises them to be on the look-out lest the enemy should endeavour to cross their portion of the district into the Waikato, as it was more than probable that their Hauhau fastnesses in the Uriwera country would shortly be untenable. A day or two after the receipt of this letter Te Poihipi received a message from Rewi, the renowned chief of the Waikato war, who has been specially deputed by King Matutaera to visit the Taupo district; he is staying at a Hauhau settlement called Te Papa, on Mr. Tetley's run. It would seem that his Majesty, having received the intelligence of the defeat of the Hauhaus at Ngatepa, and perceiving the probability of their not being allowed by the Uriwera to occupy their country, had consulted with his executive, the result being the delegation of Rewi to proceed to Taupo, and induce the people there to permit the Hauhau fugitives to pass their border without molestation. This he did his utmost to attain, asserting that the King would try them for their misdeeds (meaning the murders of the women and children at Poverty Bay), and mete out their punishment. To this Te Poihipi most positively and firmly refused to accede, telling the messenger that he had been specially supplied by the Government with arms and ammunition, and that he would lose his own life and the lives of the whole of his tribe before he would allow one of the miscreants to cross the threshold of his dominions. Rewi, with his usual resolution and perseverance, was still pressing his suit upon the friendlies, without the slightest chance of success, their last message to him being simply a request that he would desist urging them any longer, but return to his quarters at Tokangamutu, as they had made up their minds to destroy every Poverty Bay murderer who dared to attempt to pass through to Taupo."

From the East Coast news had arrived that the Hon. J. C. Richmond, with the Constabulary and Native Contingent, had left on Wednesday, in the steamer St. Kilda, for Napier and Wellington. About sixty Europeans were left at Turanganui redoubt as a defence party. The chief Heika and about 100 Moudewai natives were to leave for the neighbourhood of Opotiki, where it was believed that the remnant of the Hauhaus were located. There has been a large meeting of loyal natives at the Bay of Plenty, who expressed enthusiastic allegiance to the Europeans, and were about to organise scouting parties to go in pursuit of the scattered rebels.

A SPEAKING LOOK.—Dr. Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak so angrily, Sir? Indeed I am doing the best I can." Years after, the doctor used to tell the story to his children, and say, "I never felt so ashamed in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten."

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, February* 13.)

MR. WALTER LAMB, in constructing his shorthorn herd at Greystanes, has unintentionally discovered the deficiencies of our own breeders. His stock is selected from the best herds in this colony, and from that established by Mr. M'Dougall, in Victoria; and certainly there can be no doubt about the superiority of the latter, if the specimens in each case are to be regarded as the best that could be obtained, and we are informed that they are. The leading cattle breeders of New South Wales, supposing the comparison at Greystanes to be a fair one, have a great deal to do before they can reach the M'Dougall standard, and we are glad to see such men as Mr. W. Dangar, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lee (of Bathurst), Mr. Jenkins, and Messrs. Loder, White, and Nowlan determining to re-establish the character which we once enjoyed for a fine class of cattle. It has been with cattle as with sheep—the process of deterioration has been allowed to go on, while the attention of the breeder was fixed more upon numbers than quality. The runs have been crowded and the animals starved; and some men are now so accustomed to the sight of puny cattle that they shrink from a large bull as a monstrosity. The gentlemen we have just named have a fine prospect before them. It is one that will encourage any breeder of first-class pedigree cattle, for there will soon come a reaction. Breeders will become as sick of bad, mongrel, weakling bullocks as of sheep of the same description, and we shall experience a strong demand for parents of a higher type. When that time comes, those who are in a position to supply a finer class of stock will reap a great reward. The foundation of such a herd as Mr. Lamb contemplates is a costly operation, and can only be effected by men who command large capital; but depend upon it, should we be successful in finding a good market for surplus cattle, in Europe or elsewhere, no investment will prove more profitable.

It is difficult to imagine a more pleasant mode of investing money than Mr. Lamb has chosen. At a time when general discredit is thrown upon farming of any sort, and one hears nothing from the country but a loud howl of distress—much of the distress being the result of mismanagement and miscalculation merely—it is very cheering to find a man with sufficient courage to run counter to the general opinion—a man who has confidence enough in good husbandry to withdraw some thousands of pounds from other investments, and fixing on a picturesque spot to build a house, and throw around it four hundred acres of fine land, whereon, for his own profit and for the benefit of the district, he can show what may be done by the wise application of labour in skilful cultivation. In the absence of field sports, for which many a country gentleman here pines, he finds a rational occupation where the superabundant *vis* may run off to a highly useful result. A mind that must be actively employed finds in such a scene as this abundance of stimulating work.

An estate which is to serve for the development of a pedigree herd, a vineyard, an orchard, and what we hope will prove a farm that shall be a useful model to the occupiers of land round about, requires to be laid out with a nice regard to these several objects. This design is now being laid down. The first object is to procure an efficient supply of good food for the cattle, which will be housed during the winter in pretty buildings already erected for them. The successful breeder insists upon *continuous* progression. A month's semi-starvation is equal to two or three months' loss of food, and often leads to a permanent stunt of growth. To avoid this the careful breeder provides a continuous supply both of water and nutritious food. If the farm will not produce the food required, either in quantity or quality, the deficiency is made up from foreign sources, and the land is thereby enriched. It is early yet to look for anything more than the ground plan of what is to be. We saw during a late visit a good crop of mangold wurtzel growing, an abundant supply of good grass, and a contrivance for husbanding water, which should be everywhere adopted in a country so apt as this to suffer from its want. As there will be many opportunities for enlarging on this theme we will not pursue it further now.

We observe in one of the Queensland papers a notice "to planters in the vicinity of the Brisbane River," which indicates that some use has been made of the suggestions we threw out with respect to the possibility of constructing a FLOATING SUGAR MILL, for the convenience of planters on the banks of various rivers. The seed seems to have germinated with a Brisbane engineer named Falconer, who offers to contract to crush cane by means of a "floating mill," to which a "distillery" is attached. If this can be done—and we see no insuperable obstacle to it—the advantage will be very great; a large saving will be effected in carriage, and little or no loss need take place between cane cutting and cane crushing.

The proprietors of this journal are now about to issue the blank forms for a SECOND SUGAR RETURN. It is desirable that the return should be as complete as possible. There are no means at their command to force a response to the questions put; but it is hoped that all the growers will perceive that it is to their own interest to supply the information solicited. In the first place it will be one means of drawing the attention of capitalists to their doings. Secondly, it will show them what their fellow-growers are doing in other quarters, what success they meet with, and whether they are working to better or worse effect than themselves. The pictures we shall be able to afford will stimulate the entire industry. The most skilful will assist the least skilful, and the capitalist will gain confidence in the general stability of the undertaking. Where all is new there must be much to be learned by all. Some may excel in one direction, others in another. The return we contemplate will therefore be a sort of sugar-growers' exchange, for there will be very few, we expect, who will not find that, although they give much, they can get something in return.

The great object we now have in view is not to prove that cane can be grown and sugar extracted from it, but that the sugar extracted will pay the expenses of cultivation and manufacture. Thus we require not to regulate the price between growers and manufacturers—that will soon right itself—but to show whether we can compete with the tropical growers, should the present bonus be removed, and the privilege to distil continue to be withheld.

The questions put with respect to the modes and cost of cultivation are very important. These should be answered with great care. If they are a great deal of information will be elicited that will be useful to all parties.

Let us also remind the sugar-makers that they should not miss the opportunity of competing at the Agricultural Society's forthcoming Exhibition. The prizes are large, and the occasion for showing what they can do will be excellent. A prize is also offered for the best collection of sugar-canes, which will elicit information which is much needed respecting the varieties of this plant. But those who intend to exhibit must lose no time. No application for a certificate can be made after the 1st of April.

The rain, on account of which we are to humiliate ourselves to-day, has happily arrived. To the South, West, and North the country is rejoicing in abundant showers, replenished waterholes, and springing grass. The lesson which again has been enforced will have been timely should it lead graziers and cultivators to husband these gifts prudently.

The ILLAWARRA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has attained a respectable age. Last week it held its twenty-fifth show. The event is not spoken of as very successful, the drought having been adverse to it, and we are sorry to see that the spirit of the members is not at high pitch. The number of exhibitors has fallen off, and only 16 members were exhibitors. Although bad seasons are sure to be accompanied with depressing effects on those who suffer by them, the latter should resist them to the utmost, since by yielding to such influences they are only exposing themselves to further suffering. Every agricultural society should exist as a vigilance committee, alive to attacks upon the common property of their community from whatever quarter they may come—whether from adverse seasons, diseases, or the ravages of insects, &c.; they should take counsel together to resist a drought as they would a subtle dealing body of incendiaries. So rich a district as the Illawarra should certainly be celebrated for one of the best society's in the colony.

A fortnight since we called attention to the attack of OIDIUM to be apprehended upon the second crop of grapes. Several instances of it had come beneath our notice. Correspondents on the Hunter and Paterson apprise us that they are disagreeably made aware of the same seizure. One extensive winegrower observes, "I assure you it will require all our unshackled energies (he opposes the Oidium Bill) to control it. In my vines, where I am now culling the fruit for wine upon the second crop (small berries the size of pins heads), the disease is thick, and we have to take the bellows in one hand, the knife in the other. No inspectors could see all this—it requires close and minute inspection—indeed for a man to live in the vineyard." He then proceeds to remark that he considers it will be requisite next year to sulphur periodically — three or four times a year, as they do in France and the Cape. If the disease is not stamped out, this doubtless will be the result; but is it not worth the effort to attempt to rid ourselves of this annual source of expense by submitting for a while to such coercive measures as might be very safely entrusted by Parliament to vineyard associations? It is a craven sort of attitude we assume in seating ourselves to accommodate the legs and breech of this incubus upon our shoulders, when a resolute struggle might free us from its grasp.

Dairymen who would make themselves acquainted with the CHEDDAR system of CHEESE-MAKING, now practised with so much success in America, should procure the work of Mr. M'Caw, recently published in Melbourne. He treats the subject very ably, as we shall show by occasional references to the book.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON WASON V. WALTER.

(*From the Economist.*)

The special merit of the judgment delivered on Wednesday by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Wason v. Walter has, we think, been in part missed by the public. It is of course very useful that a right long since embodied in the national habits should also be embodied in the national system of law; that there should be no doubt as to the legal inoffensiveness of an act committed by innocent persons every day. At the same time, if the Court had decided the other way, their decision would only have been operative until the meeting of Parliament, which would most assuredly have overruled it by legislative Act. Mr. Wason wished to recover damages from the *Times* for publishing a Parliamentary debate containing matter injurious to his character. In other words, he wished that the publication of Parliamentary reports should be illegal. It is simply impossible for any journal to report those proceedings in a perfectly inoffensive manner. There is no time for such careful editing, while the editing itself would destroy the value of the report. The object of Parliamentary debate is to extinguish abuses,—the existence of abuses proves the existence of abusers, —members to remove one must attack the other,—and we question if any entire debate can be discovered in which nothing was said calculated to injure some person, corporation, or class. An expurgated report would therefore be valueless, and journalists would be reduced to two alternatives, either to defy the law daily, and for the most part with impunity, or to destroy the influence of Parliament by treating the Houses as secret and irresponsible Committees. That dilemma could not have been endured for a day, and the Chief Justice has therefore only settled the question a month earlier than it might otherwise have been decided. The *Times* is of course quite right in congratulating the public on its victory, for the judgment secures also the right of fair comment, and it is rather hard that the cost and annoyance of fighting so many great public suits should fall upon one journal, but the result was a certain one whenever the dispute, long postponed, should actually come on.

But it was not certain that it would be settled in the way it has been, and it is to the mode of settlement that we desire to call the special attention of politicians. There was a good deal to be said by lawyers against the *Times*. In the first place, the publication of a debate is more or less an illegal act, and to injure a person however unwittingly, in order to perform an illegal act, is in strict law a very serious thing. Killing by misadventure and killing misadvertently while resisting a warrant are not legally the same offences. Mr. Wason's counsel had therefore a strong *prima facie* case, and they had moreover what appeared to be a strong precedent in their favour. Mr. Justice Littledale, a great authority of the kind lawyers love, had in 1769 given this unmistakable opinion:—"As to the general information to be given to the public of all that is going on in Parliament, I cannot conceive upon what ground that can be necessary. I do not consider it as a matter of right that the public should know all that is going on in Parliament; but as to the right of communicating the proceedings in Parliament to the public, if it be meant to communicate any papers which contain defamatory matters as they think proper, that is a matter which, in my judgment, can only be done by an Act of the Legislature. And I do not think that the communicating defamatory papers to the public can be justified as a matter of necessity, or as reasonable to be done."

Had Sir A. Cockburn been a Judge of the true Dryasdust school, intent on expounding law, and not on making law a living instrument for securing justice, he would, we think, have held that the *Times*, though morally in the right, was technically in the wrong, would have decided for Mr. Wason, and would have left it to the Legislature to bring law and national custom into accord. But Sir A. Cockburn is not a mere lawyer but a man of the world, and of wide political knowledge, who feels that laws to be safe and to be reverenced must be interpreted in the spirit of the times in which they are enforced, and he therefore treated Justice Littledale's dictum, not as a precedent he was bound to respect, but as an opinion about the law and its propriety which he had a right to set aside as having little bearing upon the case before him. His whole tone was that of a Judge determined that if possible written law and progressive civilisation should not be brought into open conflict, and indeed he avowed this disposition almost in so many words. "Whatever disadvantages," he said, "attach to a system of unwritten law (and we are fully sensible of them), it has at least this advantage—that its elasticity enables those who administer it to adapt it to the varying condition of society and to the requirements of the age in which we live, so as to avoid the inconvenience and injustice which arise when the law is no longer in accordance with the wants of the age." All politicians will acknowledge that if Judges are to make law at all, as has always been the case in this country, this is the true spirit which should guide them. It is open no doubt to the objection that a Judge may yield to a mere cry or passing national emotion, but that possible evil is less than the actual one of a fossilised law rigidly enforced, though entirely out of accord with the new mechanisms which society as it moves along invents to supply its wants. But what politicians do not yet acknowledge is that to secure this flexibility the Judges *ought* to be more than lawyers, *ought* to be men who have shared in public life, who have studied opinion, who are able to distinguish between momentary rushes of the water and the deep current in which it actually flows. They are too apt to regard the choice of the Judges from among political lawyers as a lamentable though unavoidable evil, whereas it is a good, not perhaps an unmixed good, but a good to be cordially recognised, a most sound practice of the Constitution. Our English system of law has many faults, but it has this one grand merit—that it can be suited to the progress of a highly variable society; that it can be so modified by the Bench as never to seem and very seldom to be utterly unjust; that it can be used from age to age without ever appearing to have lost its freshness, its meaning, or its applicability. If we should ever destroy or seriously impair this grand merit we should, we may depend upon it, also destroy or seriously impair the reverence paid to law, and we shall do both if we ever confine the Bench to men who have risen as counsel only, who are ignorant of modern life and its wants, and who assume the attitude of a legal priesthood, able to expound perhaps but incapable of expanding the written text. If in fact we are to trust Judges with part of the power of governing, as we undoubtedly under our system do trust them, we must select them in part at all events from among governing men. The one thing priests cannot do is to govern, and a "thorough lawyer and nothing else" is nothing but a legal priest.

ROAST DONKEY.

(*From the Globe.*)

THE donkey is a nice sort of animal in his way. Between the shafts of a costermonger's cart he stands out well from amongst a pile of greens and carrots. On Hampstead Heath he reigns supreme, the cherished partner of the sports of Cockneydom. On Margate Sands, with a pannier of chubby children on either flank, and a dainty nursemaid in the rear, he becomes a benignant and loveable institution. Or, to pass from the useful to the moral, while making a light and somewhat prickly dinner upon a thistle, he presents himself as an edifying subject for contemplation; since nowhere in the world will it be possible to hit upon a more perfect representative of placid contentment. If the sluggard is referred to the ant, the "used-up" son of pleasure may turn to the donkey for a lesson of tranquil enjoyment under difficulties. Yes, the domestic jackass may be turned to a fine moral use. But this interesting animal has his little faults. As if to set off the general suavity of his demeanour, he can become a trifle obstinate upon occasion, and is now and then afflicted with a sudden and irrepressible determination "not to go." . . . . Without being strictly a comic beast, his eccentricities cause more merriment than the liveliest efforts of any other animal that could be named. All things considered, then, the British jackass is deservedly a popular quadruped. It would be hard to say how we could get on without him. We hit him, kick him, pelt him, worry him, work him, and then begin to speculate, with becoming gravity, as to whether he ever dies. Did you ever see a dead donkey, sir? is a question which is popularly supposed to be a "floorer." And, in truth, if rough food and continuous ill-usage tend to longevity, it must be admitted that the donkey is in the fair road to become immortal. His prospects in this respect, however, are likely to undergo some abridgment; for, after having worked him to our hearts' content, we are now invited to eat him. Why not? He is a clean feeder; and if not as symmetrical as a Durham ox, he may turn out just as wholesome. Why not eat him, then? Admitting his cheapness and cleanliness, and a host of minor virtues, there is just a lurking suspicion that he might be a little tough. We almost shrink from suggesting the difficulty, especially as *Macmillan's Magazine* assures us that "everybody who has eaten roast donkey has pronounced it excellent. In flavour it is said to resemble turkey, though the colour is considerably darker." This is high commendation, and even now we begin to regard our neighbour's ass with a greedy eye, and wonder how he would taste with apple-sauce and gravy. He certainly looks too tough for anything except the teeth of a hungry hound; but plenty of "whopping" may have made him tender. Who can tell? We beat our steaks of ox-flesh after the animal is dead; but donkey-meat is beaten preparatory to decease, and that may answer just as well. There is this too to be said, that as donkeydom passes its existence in a course of uninterrupted flagellation, the flesh may be all the more succulent and tasty.

But setting aside the fine turkey flavour, which we accept on the authority of *Macmillan's* contributor, and in spite of a pardonable preference in favour of the Norfolk bird as a constituent element of our Christmas repast, there are certain little difficulties in the way of admitting the donkey to our tables, which it would be unwise altogether to overlook. A high regard for the animal may very well consist with a strong disinclination to eat him. Is there an individual in England—saving, of course, *Macmillan's* contributor—who could be induced to give a halfpenny per pound for him in open market, and with a full knowledge of what he was doing? If the purchase were made, it would only be out of bravado, or for immediate consignment to the cat. "Oh! but you have eaten much worse things," exclaim the advocates of onophagy. That may be most lamentably true, and he would be a daring man who would undertake to investigate what he may have consumed in the way of ragouts and savoury pies. Sausages, too, may, as a *rule*, exhibit an aggravating tendency of appearing at our table under false pretences. But these are evils in disguise. We know not what we are eating, and, so long as the dishes are palatable, we do not trouble ourselves to inquire. No good would come of it if we did. Supposing that we imparted to the family sausage-dealer our suspicion that his savoury compound was as likely to be cat as pork, he would only laugh us to scorn. So we eat our meals in faith, and as long as digestion waits on appetite, it is to be hoped that no great harm is done. But, supposing that the appearance of a savoury pie were followed by an announcement from the wife of our bosom, "This, my dear, is donkey; it is very clean and nice," the father of a family must have preserved a stout digestion if he would venture upon the assault. The idea is simply ridiculous. It is quite possible for a set of hippophagists (let us give them all the honour of the outlandish name), to club together and dine on horse once in a way, just to astonish the world and say they have done it. Or, to go a step lower, we do not deny the possibility of a similar experiment on the part of onophagists; but does any one pretend that these public and ostentatious functions will ever bring the community one inch nearer to eating horse or donkey, as long as a more rational form of food can be had? Let some of our eating-houses try to tempt custom by displaying a donkey's head and ears in the window, and see what comes of it. The animal is eaten in other countries, we are told. So are monkeys and snakes, not to mention snails and frogs. The Chinese prefer puppy-dog to duck, and ransack the country to find materials for bird's-nest soup. These may be very nice things in their way, and we have no desire to quarrel with any one who likes them. But when it becomes a question of quoting such articles among market prices, as fitting aliment for the British stomach, it is time to interpose and to point out that the national resources are not so limited, or the national taste so depraved, as to accept them even when presented under the comparatively innocuous forms of horse or donkey.

I WISH I HAD CAPITAL.—So we heard a great strapping young man exclaim the other day in an office. We did want to give him a piece of our mind so bad; and we'll just write to him. You want capital, do you? And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital? Haven't you hands and feet, and muscle, and bone, and brains, and don't you call them capital? What more capital did God give anybody? "Oh, but they are not money," say you. But they are more than money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't, it's time you were learning. Take hold of the first plough or hoe, or jack-plane, or broad-axe you can find, and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Ay, but there's the rub! You don't want to work; you want money on credit that you may play gentleman and speculate, and end by playing the vagabond. Or you want a plantation with plenty of hirelings upon it to do the work, while you run over the country and dissipate; or you want to marry some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your good looks, that she may support you. Shame on you young man. Go to work with the capital you have, and you will soon make interest enough upon it to give you as much money as you want, and make you feel like a man. If you can't make money on what capital you have, you could not make it if you had a million dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains, you would not know how to use gold. If you let what capital you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it would be the same thing with you if you had gold; you would only know how to waste it. Then don't stand about idle, a great helpless child, waiting for somebody to come and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find, no matter what it is, so long as you do it well. Yes, whatever you undertake, do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any other to manage. Do you hear, young man?—*English Paper.*

MEAT TRAINS.—Among the night arrivals we find the trains are of an altogether different character from those dispatched outwards. The principal are those which bring food of various kinds for the London consumption. The most important are the two express meat trains from Scotland—trains which may be said to have revolutionised the cattle trade of the Highlands. The first arrival is the daily meat express from Inverness, Aberdeen, and all Scotland north of the Tay, consisting of about forty-four waggons filled entirely with fresh beef and mutton. It performs the journey in about thirty hours, and arrives punctually at Camden at 11·5 p.m. The second Scotch meat express consists of fifty-five waggons, usually drawn by two powerful engines as far south as Rugby; it is principally filled with fresh butcher's meat from the west of Scotland, and arrives at Camden at 2.40 a.m. These valuable freights are dispatched with all celerity to Newgate and Leadenhall markets, whence they are distributed by noon all over London; so that the bullock that was grazing under the shadow of Ben Wyvis may within forty-eight hours be figuring as the principal *pièce de résistance* at a west-end dinner. There are numerous other food trains which come in from the midland counties. The Aylesbury meat, butter, and milk train, averaging about twenty waggons, arrives nightly at 1.20 a.m.; the Bletchley train, similarly freighted, averaging 25 waggons, arrives at 1 55 a.m.; and the Northampton and Peterborough train, also averaging 25 waggons, at 3.5 a.m. About half an hour later a train comes in from Chester, principally freighted with cheese.—*Quarterly Review.*

TRIALS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—But there are other trials which, being purely extraneous to his position, and quite accidental, are far more difficult for him to bear. Take a man like Thackeray, for instance—a great genius shed upon a coterie of small witlings, who happened by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, rather than by any merit of their own, to have the public ear. See how they worried him! Until he was known, he was shallow; when it was found that he was deep, he was cynical. It was not until he was dead that he was found to be great. Then he was no longer a dangerous competitor, and praise was cheap. He could even be held up as an example to the disparagement of a great contemporary humourist, whose sole offence was that he was still living. Here was a man who suffered not from any want of appreciation on the part of the public, but from the fact that his critics were in the same line of business with himself, and were not gifted enough to hold their own against him. There was a sort of huckstering rivalry in the matter that must have been keenly irritating to refined sensibilities like his; yet he dared show no signs of pain, lest he should unwittingly immortalise the small fry who inflict it. And it is not only in life that the great man suffers. No sooner has the breath left his body than his trunks are rifled, his secret drawers pryed into, every bit of scandal and tittle-tattle about him collected and published, his innermost life, social, moral, domestic, and religious, laid bare to the gaze of a public which is ever more prone to condemn than to praise. Plain Mr. Smith, who never did anything for the benefit of his race, beyond paying his way and setting the people who lived in the same street and went to the same chapel a tolerably good example, can go to his last rest without the least fear that the one small skeleton in his cupboard will ever be brought out to his detriment. Jones, the tippler, who beat his wife and starved his family, enjoys a similar immunity. But let any man become a great public benefactor, and straightway everything he did in secret is brought to light. The greater he is, the less mercy is shown him.—"*Thoughts in the Twilight*," in "*Cassell's Magazine*" *for November.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 13.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, from Melbourne 9th instant en route for Auckland. Passengers—For Sydney—Captain Eldred, Messrs. Arundel, Newton, H. Gillies, and 7 in the steerage. For Auckland—Messrs. Ogilvie, H. Brown, P. Engel, Lush, G. Young, and 8 in the steerage. Eldred and Spence, agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Cowell, Mr. and Miss Hill, Rev. Mr. Furlong, Mr. Creeny, Messrs. John Williams, M'Dougall, Gardener, Stanford, P. Williams, J. Budd, A. M. Buchanan, Brady, R. H. Stone, E. Greville, Brown, Cooper, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

February 14.

Lottie Maria, ship, 1047 tons, Captain Smart, from Melbourne 6th instant, in ballast. T. G. Sawkins, agent.

Alice Cameron, barque, 360 tons, Captain Carter, from Auckland 2nd instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. and Master Carter, and 11 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Martha Rideout, American ship, 972 tons, Captain Reed, from Newcastle 3rd instant. Captain, agent.

Onward, barque, 290 tons, Captain Sinclair, from the South Seas. Barron and Austin, agents.

Frowning Beauty, barque, 365 tons, Captain Braithwait, from Otago 12th January, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Sykes, from the Manning River 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Field, Miss M'Lennan, Messrs. Poulson, Gordon, and 9 in the steerage. S. Nutter, agent.

Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Sedgwick, Master Sedgwick, Messrs. Cowper (3), Cook, Binny, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), Captain Maides, from the Macleay River and Port Macquarie 11th and 13th instant. Passengers—Lord Somerville, Judge Meymott, Miss Bell, Miss Wilson, Miss Steel, Messrs. Gillott, Murray, Bell, Anderson, Neave, Bunnon, Davey, O'Farrel, Robson, High, Butler, and 10 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—February 13.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
Alpha, for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 15.

King Oscar, Laughing Water, for Newcastle; Octavia, for Petropaulovski; Chateaubriand, for Amoy; City of Melbourne, for New Caledonia.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 14.

Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 200 bales hay, 20 casks tallow, 200 hides, 150 sheep, 20 pigs, 2 horses, 20 bags oats, and sundries; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 108 bales wool, 141 bales hay, 196 bags grain, 6 bales sheepskins, 24 bags onions, 20 bags oysters, 200 sheep.

IMPORTS.—February 14.

Onward, from the South [illegible] barrels sperm, 300 barrels whale [illegible] on and Austin.

Martha Rideout, from Newcastle: 1290 tons coals. Order.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 8 hogsheads 3 barrels ale, Orr and Honeyman; 19 bundles pipe, J. Keep; 8 cases, Gordon and Gotch; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 4 cases, Hibbert and Wright; 12 packages, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 17 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 29 packages, Whiting and Co.; 50 boxes soap, A. Hinchcliffe; 30 packages tea, Paterson and Co.; 1 package, T. Edens; 35 cases, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 package, Norris; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 22 cases, Keep and Parsons; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 6 packages, J. A. Brown; 3 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 package, E. H. O'Neil; 59 boxes candles, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 casks shot, 148 ovens, 5 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages, Bell and Gardiner; 19 bars 3 bundles iron, 7 packages, Powell and Co.; 1 package, J. Young; 121 bars 20 bundles iron, R. Webb; 1 package, Owen and Co.; 1 package, Cowan and Co.; 8 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 1 case, C. Teakle; 12 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 7 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 140 chests tea, G. Raff and Co.; 1 package, Oliver; 52 trunks boots, Callaghan and Sons; 50 cases brandy, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 10 cases, Maddock; 1 case, J. Macdonald; 2 cases, Thompson and Giles; 8 packages, Woods and Co.; 40 boxes soap, 40 boxes candles, 10 packages, W. Ariell; 63 cases biscuit, Montefiore and Co.; 1128 packages tea, 29 packages, Order.

Saxonia (s.), from Rockhampton: 13 bales wool, J. Milson; 36 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 29 bales wool, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 52 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 bales wool, A. S. N. Co.; 8 bales wool, C. Rolleston; 10 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 8 bales wool, Irwin and Turner; 10 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 7 bales wool, 281 oz. 17 dwts. 12 grs. gold, 12 packages tallow, 64 hides, Bank New South Wales; 13 bales wool, A. Stuart; 18 bales wool, J. Frazer and Co.; 19 bales wool, E. and W. Paul; 28 bales wool, W. Busby; 30 bales wool, 307 oz. 14 dwts. 12 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 5 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 221 oz. 18 dwts. 16 grs. gold, Union Bank; 35 hides, 1 bundle skins, 8 packages tallow, Mort and Co.; 9 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 37 bales wool, 54 hides, 4 bundles skins, 21 packages tallow, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Active, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the Zemindar, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Hero (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

THE GALE AND ITS EFFECTS.

The southerly gale which commenced at noon on Friday continued to blow with unabated violence for 24 hours, when it somewhat lessened in force and shifted to the S.E. During Saturday night some very heavy rain squalls passed over, but by daylight on Sunday the weather had partially cleared, and, with the exception of some smart showers, gave indication of clearing up. At sundown, however, it again came on to blow in fitful squalls from S.E. veering to E., the sky becoming overcast and threatening, while the barometer, which had been gradually rising, reached as high as 30 50. These signs would foretel an approaching easterly gale. Fortunately—with the exception of the ketch Laura, from Port Macquarie to Sydney, reported by telegram as being ashore on the North Beach, Newcastle—no actual record of casualties has come to hand. The steamships City of Adelaide and Dandenong proceeded to sea both bound for Melbourne, at 5·30 p.m. on Saturday, and the Grafton (s.) also left yesterday for Grafton. The sea is still running very high on the coast.

The vessels reported by Captain Summerbell as dragging their anchors in Broken Bay were the brig Venture and the schooner Martha, from Sydney, bound to Newcastle, which, with the schooner Scotia, had run into the bay for shelter. The Martha missed stays, and narrowly escaped becoming a total wreck on Elliott Island by dropping her anchor, which brought her up about her own length from the rocks. The brig also let go her anchor near the schooner, and both vessels got under way at noon on Saturday, and proceeded to the usual anchorage, being assisted by the steamer Fire King, which was fortunately in the bay.

The Hero (s.) left the Railway Pier, Sandridge, at 4 p.m. on the 9th instant, passed through Port Phillip Heads at 7.30, Cape Schank at 8 40 same night, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 8.25 a.m. on the 10th, passed Gabo Island at 6.15 p.m. on the 11th, and entered Sydney Heads at noon on the 13th. Experienced a moderate south-east wind, with gloomy weather, to Wilson's Promontory; thence, to Cape Howe, very strong north-east wind and heavy head sea, accompanied by vivid lightning and rain. When round Cape Howe the wind veered into the south-east, and afterwards south—at first blowing strong, and gradually increasing to a heavy gale, the weather being very thick, and attended by very heavy rain and tremendous sea. On the 12th, at 7 p.m., owing to continued thick weather, and being unable to see the light, hove the ship to for the night, not deeming it prudent to run lower. Throughout the night the wind continued to blow a heavy gale, sea running very high; at daylight on the 13th, the weather moderated somewhat, and at 7 a.m. the ship was rounded to her course again, and has behaved admirably during the trying weather, proving herself a splendid sea-boat.

The steamship Wonga Wonga left Melbourne at 2 p.m. on Thursday, cleared the Heads at 5 p.m., and passed Cape Shank at 7 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 a.m. on Friday, and Cape Howe at 10.30 p.m. of same day, passed Cape St. George at 11.5 a.m. on Saturday, and arrived at Sydney at 6 p.m. Experienced strong south-east gales with squally and dirty weather, accompanied by very high sea the whole of the passage.

The Lottie Maria, from Melbourne, has come on to this port to load for San Francisco. She reports leaving on the 6th instant, had violent easterly and S.E gales up to 2 a.m. on the 13th, when she rounded Cape Howe; the wind then shifted to south, still blowing a gale, and at 11 p.m. on same date she hove to off these heads. A large ship was in company in Bass's Straits, bound through.

The American ship Martha Rideout arrived in port yesterday afternoon, having sprung a serious leak. Captain Reed, her commander, states that he sailed from Newcastle on the 3rd instant, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo consisting of 1293 tons coal. She left with a fine N.E. breeze, and all went well until the 8th instant, when the vessel was off Howe's Island. Captain Reed observing the ship to labour more than usual, caused the carpenter to sound the pumps, and discovered three feet of water in the hold; the pumps were at once rigged, and the crew going to work with a will, she was eventually cleared, and it was found that she was making six inches per hour. Under these circumstances Captain Reed determined to endeavour to reach this port, and at once bore up; the leak, however, increased to twelve inches per hour, and affairs became alarming, as heavy gales set in, and the vessel made very bad weather. On the 12th instant a violent S.E. gale sprang up, bringing with it a terrific sea, the ship plunged forecastle under, and at times was completely buried, the decks being filled, the lower foretopsail and foretopmast-staysail were blown clean away, and both bobstays parted close to the bowsprit; the topgallant-forecastle was also lifted. Indeed, so fearful was the weather that Captain Reed thought his vessel would have foundered, but providentially the gale abated somewhat, and she was enabled to gain the port. The crew have been of necessity at the pumps night and day to keep her afloat, and arrived completely worn-out with the constant labour.

The Onward returned yesterday after a most successful whaling cruise of eight months, during which time she has secured a far larger quantity of oil than has fallen to the share of any of our colonial whalers in so short a space of time for many years. She has been whaling principally on the middle ground, where she fell in with the colonial barque Fanny Fisher, who reported having taken 11½ tuns sperm oil. She was then in latitude 35·30 S., longitude 159· E., and intended proceeding to Howe's Island.

The barque Alice Cameron left Auckland February 2, had calms and light S.W. winds until the 11th, then had a heavy gale from N.W., veering round to S.W., which lasted until midnight of the 12th, when the wind suddenly shifted to E.S.E., blowing very heavy, with continual rain, causing a heavy cross sea. She was compelled to heave to; kept her way again at 8 p.m. of the 13th, and entered Sydney Heads at 5 a.m. of the 14th. The barques Bengal and Gustav Adolph left for Newcastle at the same time.

The barque Frowning Beauty has been very unfortunate in her passage from Otago. She sailed on the 12th ultimo, and has had a succession of adverse weather throughout. She arrived within six miles of Sydney Heads on the afternoon of last Tuesday, with the wind from the NE. During the night she got driven far to the southward by the influence of the wind and strong current. On Friday she got the late south-east gale, which compelled her to head off the land, and she finally reached her anchorage in Darling Habour yesterday.

A large full-rigged ship was in sight yesterday evening, 20 miles N.N.E. of the heads, apparently making for this port.

The Yacht Race.—It has been definitely arranged that the match between the crack first-class yachts, Xarifa and Mistral, shall take place on Saturday next. They are to start at 10 a.m. for Broken Bay and back.

Supposed Wreck near Newcastle.—Information was received, yesterday, by the arrival of the Collaroy (s.), from Newcastle, that a cask of ale, some bags of flour, and a case of drapery had been picked up on the beach, outside Nobby's, on Saturday. These particulars reached Mr. Livingston, owner of the schooner Messenger, which sailed from this port for Newcastle on Friday, having on board, as he states, goods answering the description of those washed ashore; and as her arrival is not reported at her port of destination, it is to be feared she must have foundered during the violent gale that raged throughout last Friday night.

The Ballina (s.), left the Macleay on Thursday, 11th instant, and Port Macquarie at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 13th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 11 50 p.m. Sunday, 14th instant. Captain Maides reports having experienced strong south-easterly winds, with sharp squalls and heavy rain, with a very heavy sea running throughout the passage. Passed the Lady Young (s.), at noon on Saturday, five miles south of Tacking Point. The Ballina brings as cargo, 59 bags sugar, 600 bags maize, 607 bags potatoes, 35 bags oysters, 15 bags oats, 54 bales wool, 30 bags onions, 24 hides, 8 cases eggs, 10 coops poultry, 7 pigs, and sundries.

Captain Durrell, of the steamer Saxonia, informs us that when he left Port Stephens on Saturday, where he had been taking shelter from the gale, the barque Essie Black and brig Maria were at anchor.

The Saxonia (s.), left Rockhampton on the 9th instant at 7.50 a.m.; passed Cape Capricorn at 3.15 p.m. same day; Breaksea Spit at 9 a.m. on the 10th; Cape Moreton at 1.45 a.m. on the 11th; Smoky Cape at 6 45 a.m. on the 12th, and put into Port Stephens, in consequence of the southerly gale, at 7.50 p.m., same day; weighed anchor at 6 p.m. on 13th, and berthed alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at noon on the 14th. Experienced light N. and N.E. winds and fine weather to Port Stephens, from thence strong E. and S.E. winds.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning bar at 6 p.m. on Thursday, passed Newcastle at 6 a.m. on Friday, Bungaree's Norah at 1 p.m. same day, where she met the southerly gale; was abreast of Long Reef at 5 p.m., but, finding the sea rising fast, Captain Sykes at once bore away for Broken Bay, where she brought up until 6 a.m. on Sunday, and arrived alongside the Caledonian Wharf at 11 a.m. yesterday. She brings 700 bags maize, 300 bags oats, 60 bags oysters, 10 coops fowls, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 12.—Platypus (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Platypus (s.), for the Macleay River.
February 12.—Enrique, barque, Orcutt, for Saigon, with 600 tons coal.
February 12.—Lizzie Coleson, for the Richmond River.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 12.—Alert, Notion, Dart, Yarra, May Queen, Secret, Drover, Lurline, Burnett, Ino, Dora, Don Juan, Vibilia, Gleaner, Louis and Miriam, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.
February 9.—Lady Darling, from Newcastle; Rob Roy (s.), from Sydney.
February 10.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

February 7.—Mary Francis, A. H. Badger, for Newcastle; Niagara, Coringa, Tornado, for Callao.
February 10.—Highflyer, for London; Annie Roydon, for Newcastle.

The brig Nil Desperandum, Captain E. Tonner, returned to port yesterday. She sailed from Port Phillip Heads on Sunday last for Newcastle, N.S.W., in ballast, with a light N.E. wind, which freshened into a gale from the eastward, and when about sixty miles from Port Phillip Heads she wrung her rudder-head. Captain Tonner then put back, and bore up for this port again to effect repairs.—*Argus*, February 11.

The captain of the Dutch barque Hendrika has furnished the *Cape Argus* with the particulars of the foundering of a large ship about 1500 tons burden, sixty miles from Cape Hanglip. The ship is described as black painted, with a poop deck with rails. She was deep, and appeared unmanageable. She exhibited a white ensign, union downwards, in the mizen rigging. Two heavy seas were seen to break over her, one going over the main yard, after which she never righted, and went down. The Hendrika had no boats, and could not help her by reason of the violence of the weather.—*Argus*, February 11.

It is intimated by the Government that the beach light at Warrnambool will be discontinued on and after the 1st of April next.—*Argus*, February 9.

The A. S. N. Co.'s ss. Wonga Wonga, Captain J. W. Brown, arrived in the bay, from Sydney, at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a rapid run of forty-six hours to Port Phillip Heads. On her present trip she has undoubtedly accomplished the smartest thing in steamboat passages between Sydney and this port which has been recorded for some time, and that, too, without any very adventitious aid of wind or weather. Captain Brown, on his arrival at the Railway pier, was warmly complimented on all hands, while the officers, from Mr. Moore, the chief, downwards, could scarcely conceal their satisfaction. In spite of the not at all times over complimentary remarks which have been made with regard to the steaming speed of the Wonga since her extensive alterations as compared with the performances of her earlier days, before she developed into her present full-blown form, her engineer, Mr. Cromack, has ever stoutly maintained his belief that the Wonga would yet be "all there" when called on, and, not without shew of reason, he now claims credit for the justification of his opinion. The report of the passage is as follows:—Left Sydney at half-past 4 p.m. on Saturday, passed Cape Howe at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and rounded Wilson's Promontory at 6 a.m. yesterday. Port Phillip Heads were entered at half-past 2 p.m. From Sydney Heads to Cape Howe light S.E. breezes were met with, and from thence to the promontory fresh N.E. winds were experienced. These were followed by light northerly winds to Port Phillip Heads. Fine pleasant weather prevailed throughout the passage.—*Argus*, February 9.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 7.—Lass of Gawler, from Sydney; Southern Cross, from Newcastle.
February 8.—Spes, Bravo, from Newcastle; Humberstone, Leon, from Sydney.
February 9.—Alexandra, Ella Gladstone, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Robert Hine, for London; Phillis, for Newcastle; Annie Brown, Celestia, for Brisbane; Jessie Kelly, for Rockhampton.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

January 24.—Atlantic, from Newcastle.
January 28.—Island City, from Gladstone.
January 31.—Lord Ashley (s.), from Sydney; Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle.
February 1.—Stranger, from Newcastle.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 12.—Aro, from Frederickstadt; Sea Nymph, from Port Natal.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

February 12.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 13.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Strong, dull, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Strong, and showery.
	5 p.m.	S E.	Ditto, and ditto.
Feb. 14.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and showery.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and showery

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 13.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	SE. Heavy rain			
Clermont	Calm. Raining			
Waverley	SE. Showery			
Nebo	Calm. Raining			
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull			
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah	Calm. Cloudy			
Brisbane	S. Fine			
Toowoomba	E. Cloudy			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Grafton	S. Cloudy			S. Threat. rain
Glen Innes	ESE. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Inverell	E. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Armidale	W. Cloudy	26·688	60·	SW. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			S. Threat. rain
Murrurundi	SE. Raining			SE. Showery
Singleton	SSE. Threat. rain			SE. Light rain
Maitland	S., fresh. Rain			SSE. Raining
Port Stephens	S., gale. Raining			SSE. Raining
Newcastle	SE., gale. Raining	29·586	67·0	SE. Raining
Windsor	S., strong. Cloudy			W. Dull
Sydney	S by E., strong			S. Cloudy
South Head	SE., gale. Cloudy			S., strong. Cloudy
Wollongong	SE., gale. Raining			SE. Showery
Kiama	SE., gale. Raining			SE., gale. Cloudy
Mt. Victoria	SE., strong. Fine			SE. Very cold
Bathurst	SE. Showery	28·000	63·	SE. Cloudy
Mudgee	SE. Cloudy			E. Fine
Cassilis	S. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Wellington	SE., strong. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Dubbo	W., strong. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Orange	SSE. Dull, cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Young	SW. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	SW. Fine, cool			SSW. Very fine
Urana	SE. Fine, cool			SW. Fine
Deniliquin	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Hay	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Balranald	SSE. Fine, clear			SSE. Fine
Euston	SSE., strong. Fine			SSE. Fine.
Wentworth	SE., fresh. Fine			E. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Braidwood	SE. Showery			SE. Showery
Araluen	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Moruya	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	S. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Bombala	SW. Heavy rain			SW. Raining
Cooma	SE. Raining			NW. Cloudy
Eden	SE. Showery			SE. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Dull			S. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull.
Kiandra	Calm. Stormy			Calm. Showery
Albury	NW. Fine, clear	29·574	67·	Calm. Dull
Merriwa	SE. Cloudy			SE. Like rain
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SE. Fine, clear	30·319	65·	
Queenscliff	E. Fine	30·35	65·	
Cape Schank	E. Very fine	30·04	63·	
Cape Otway	E. Very fine	30·049	60·	
Portland	ESE. Dull	33·78	64·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SE. Fine	30·279	65·3	
Adelaide	SW. Fine	30·083	68	
M'Donnell Bay	SSE. Fine			

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shop and Dwelling-house, William-street, Woolloomooloo; 2 Cottages and Land, Duke and Brougham streets; 3 Houses, Crown-street, Surry Hills; Building Site, junction of Frederick and Wilford streets, Newtown; Building Sites, fronting the Enmore Road and Railway Crescent.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Victoria Yards, Petersham, at 3, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep and Bullocks.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Pewter Measures, Spirits, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At Moore's Bonded Stores, at 11, Damaged Sugar.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, 133, Liverpool-street, at 12, Household Furniture and Effects; on the premises, 198, Castlereagh-street, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—On the premises, 398, George-street, at 11, Continuation Sale of Ironmongery, &c.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

J. MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

S. PHILLIPS.—On the premises, 154, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1869.

A specimen of fern wood, presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Moore.
A sea feather (Pennatula), by Mr. Frank Stephen.
A parrot, by Master Williams.
A native cat (Dasyurus Viverrinus), by Mr. E. F. Way.
A monkey (Cercopithecus), from the Botanical Gardens.
A fish (Anguilla), by Mr. W. Brown.
Specimens of sandstone containing gold from West Coast of New Zealand, by Mr. Patrick Carney.
Australian Museum, February, 1869.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 4½s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

February 12th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·558	69·3	61	W.N.W.	0·7	12	7	2·24	8·5
P.M. 3	·613	61·8	84	S.W.	7·2	38	10		
„ 9	·783	60·6	96	S.S.W.	8·0	45	10		8·0
Mean ...	29·651	63·9	80·3		5·3	32	9·0		8·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·19.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum .... 73·8 | Minimum .... 59·7 | Sun—maximum .... 111·7 | Grass—minimum .... 55·9

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 73·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to February 13th = 7·54 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years = 49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

February 13th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Tempera. in shade	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·124	62·8	77	S.	6·5	10	73·8	59·7	0·19
Newcastle ..	109	29·497	64·7	96	S.S.E.	9·0	10	84·0	58·5	0·72
South Head	267	29·887	62·5	71	S.E.	4·0	8	77·6	55·8	0·30
Kiandra ..	4640	*								
Deniliquin	410	*								

Remarks.—* Not received.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY 15th.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	5·35	6.52	Last quarter 4th
Moon	8·43 a.m.	8·49 p.m.	New Moon 11th
Mercury ..	6·28 a.m.	7.0 p.m.	First quarter 20th
Venus	3·56 a.m.	5.47 p.m.	Full Moon 26th
Mars	7.0 p.m.	5 27 a.m.	
Jupiter......	9·22 a.m.	8.58 p.m.	Moon's age, 3 5 days
Saturn	12·22 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	

High water at Port Denison, a.m., 10h. 29 m.; p.m., 10h. 45m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

It is rather an anomaly that an Assembly that has expressed a general confidence in the Government, or that at least has refused to express the contrary, should yet be unwilling to trust it to the extent of a thousand pounds. It is a numerical way of estimating in money the exact degree of the confidence that is felt. Jeremy Bentham, in one of his works, suggested that attempts should be made to measure legal evidence in imitation of scientific tests, and that there should be a scale of degrees by which the value of testimony could be written down, ranging from zero, and below zero, upwards to certainty. If ever politics become a science in that sense, we shall be able similarly to measure with beautiful accuracy the amount of confidence any Administration may enjoy. What sort of a contrivance a "confidometer" will be, and what will be the "unit of measurement," are matters to be disclosed by the science of the future. But when the system is established one hon. member will be able to say that he trusts the Government five degrees; another who is on the point of ratting may say that his confidence has fallen to two-and-a-half degrees, and another, whose billet is safe, may announce that his attachment is up at quite a fervid point; and the general confidence of the Assembly as a whole may be calculated by taking the mean of the "readings" of the several members. But in these preparatory days when politics are empirical and are only struggling towards the rudimentary forms of a science, we must be content with clumsier methods. For popular purposes, however, it is a simple method of expressing confidence to measure it by the familiar standard of £ s. d.; and, so measured, the House decided on Friday that the Administration could not be trusted to deal with a thousand pounds.

The occasion was the motion of Mr. Suttor, for an address to the Governor, with reference to the water supply of the gold-fields—the orthodox way of the House taking the initiative in expenditure. The Colonial Secretary, however, said that there was no need for such a roundabout and dilatory process—that the Government sympathised with the motion, and would take the responsibility of instituting the preliminary inquiry that was desired, and that it would save time if the resolution was withdrawn and the promise of the Government accepted in lieu of it. But the House would not accept this suggestion, or believe that the thousand pounds would really be spent, except on compulsion, and therefore preferred to run the risk of delay to the chance of being cheated.

Whether, however, the money may be spent this year or next, a thousand pounds will not go far in doing the work that is required. District Surveyors, or Crown Lands Commissioners, who know the lay of the country in the localities they have been accustomed to traverse, may be able to report generally as to the possibility of making reservoirs in particular places. But their reports will be little more than indications of the places most likely to be useful, and best deserving of a closer examination.

After a long drought followed by a heavy rainfall such as we have recently experienced, the attention of the most thoughtless is for a time directed to the necessity in this climate of seeking to equalise the supply of water. Nature is no niggard of rain, but her bounty comes at intervals and its proceeds require re-distribution, just as a man who receives his salary only once a quarter or once a year has to exercise more forecast and prudence than one who always trusts to weekly wages, so in this country where we get our rainfalls in large quantities, and at distant intervals, we must bank it up and draw it out in instalments.

Most of our gold-fields lie to the westward of the main range, and it is on that side probably that water storage could be most effectually carried out. The greatest quantity of rain falls on the eastern slopes, and is carried away to the sea by the eastern waters. But the descent of the rivers is so rapid that the water soon passes off, and the gorges in the sandstone rock are, as a rule, so narrow that there are not many opportunities of making large artificial lakes. But on the western side the descent is more gradual, and though in the course of the year there is less rain there, that which finds its way into the water courses can be more easily retained.

There will probably, therefore, be no enormous engineering difficulties in storing water in the proximity of most of our gold-fields; but a preliminary bird's eye view of the country with an approximate sketch of the best sources of supply, and their distances from the present gold-fields, will be the first step towards bringing generalities down into detail, and putting the problem into a practical form.

But the moment the Government begins to deal with the question of storing water for the use of gold-miners, it will find that it has a wider business before it. No one industry can claim a monopoly either of the water of the country or of the patronage of the Government. Farmers, squatters, manufacturers, will all put in a claim to be heard, and the subjects of irrigation and inland navigation will be found to be closely connected with any policy that may be suggested. The storage and the redistribution of water are of immense importance as connected with the settlement of the whole of our Western interior. Upon the way in which the matter is handled will depend the extent of permanent settlement and the production of annual wealth. Looking at what has been done in India, in Italy, and in other countries, it is not difficult to foresee what is possible in our own land. It is taking a very narrow view of the subject to regard it only as a miners' question. The field is much broader, but the ground can be only occupied gradually.

It is not owing to the weakness of wishing to have the last word, that we are induced to accompany Mr. Crossley's letter on the Polynesian Labour question with a few comments, but because it is desirable that the text and commentary should appear together. It is not our intention to treat our correspondent in the "last word" spirit, for his communication is fair and respectful, and, consequently, demands consideration. Nor is it our purpose to defend the speakers who took part in the late meeting on this subject, held at the Temperance Hall. Our columns are as open to them, as they are to their opponents, and they may therefore be left to defend themselves.

Mr. Crossley has a right to speak on this subject. He claims to have been the first to acquaint the public generally with the sweets of coloured labour, Mr. Towns's earlier adventures in this direction being for his own gain merely. He claims the honour not only of having opened up this useful trade, but of still pursuing it. According to his own admission he would seem to have a deeper stake in it than any other single individual, for he particularises his several ships trading in South Sea Islanders, and moreover gives us to understand that these vessels are well found, commanded by humane men, and that the entire undertaking is prosecuted on philanthropic principles. Mr. Crossley washes his hands of the dirtiness and brutality of the trade as completely as one of his captains—Captain Ross Lewin—did a few weeks since in the columns of a Queensland journal, where he subsequently figured in a police case, which showed that some grounds might exist for the discredit that had been cast upon his moral character. We gave at that time as full credit to Captain's Lewin's disclaimer as we now do to Mr. Crossley's. But, after all, what does the disclaimer amount to? Supposing our correspondent to be exculpated from any of the heartless and even murderous practices attributed to his companions in trade, this has only the effect of making one sinner less. The evil goes on though the number engaged in it may be fewer. It proves nothing before unknown, except so far as the writer is concerned. We needed not to be told that humanity *might* be observed in finding for Polynesian labourers a market in Queensland; we only wanted to see such restrictions imposed as should render the converse impossible. If the traders who were responsible for the iniquities of the "Middle Passage" system, which moved the indignation of the British nation against the slave trade, had told off some of their number to explain the righteous principles on which they did their business between Africa and the Southern States of America, would it have mitigated the force of public opinion against the trade itself? We are glad to know that Mr. Crossley is so considerate in his treatment of the Polynesians, and lays such stringent commands upon his captains to be truthful and kind in all their dealings, as he says he does; but we continue to be as grieved as ever to know that it is within the power of bad men, sustained by the Polynesian Labourers Act, to carry on an iniquitous system of kidnapping. We fear that the worst men will get the best of this trade, however. The conscientious squeamishness of our correspondent's captains will stand no chance against the rapacious buccaneering of others. Where the former stop to question and to contract, the latter will "go in and win" by fraud and force. In a position of this sort, beyond the view of public opinion, the scrupulous cannot hold their own against the unscrupulous. When in Rome we must do as Rome does. A case in point is given by Mr. Crossley. He says that he enjoined the captain of the Sir Isaac Newton not to deceive the Islanders by engaging them for *one* year when they were wanted for three, and in consequence, although prepared to bring away 150, the vessel only brought 67. This was very admirable, doubtless; but, if we apply to it commercial considerations, it will be apparent that this sort of thing cannot long continue. The market price for landing these Polynesians in Queensland will soon settle the matter. Competition will come in to pare away the margin of profit, and those skippers who can make the most successful voyages, and execute the greatest number of "orders" will live longest by the business. The expenses in both cases are the same, but the products are very disproportionate; the result being that the unscrupulous eventually undersell the scrupulous and drive them from the market. Our correspondent has surely not lost sight of this contingency, which, in so far as he certainly allows the existence of inhuman practices he would fain put a stop to, can scarcely be regarded as contingent at all.

With respect to the binding nature of an engagement, there can be but one opinion. An engagement must be as binding upon a man of one colour as of another, provided it be made with the knowledge and consent of the persons concerned. If one were drunk and the other sober, if one were able-witted and the other idiotic, the attempted contract would be null, or rather it would be fraudulent, and involve punishment. As a rule, in the case before us, the bargains made with these savage and semi-savage men must be unequal, one of the contracting parties being but a minor in the social scale. If, too, the contract be disputed in Queensland, where are witnesses to be found? It is clear that if this contract system is to be carried on fairly, the contracts must be made *within the territory of Queensland*, or at some properly authorised labour depots conveniently situated amongst the groups of islands. We are glad to see that this necessity is acknowledged by our correspondent, and that he is also at one with us with respect to providing native teachers for the engaged men.

In remonstrating against the Polynesian Labourers Act of 1868, we consider that we are abiding by the principle of Imperial Law. Before this Act was framed it was clear that persons engaged in procuring coloured labour for Queensland from the S. S. Islands were violating the spirit of British law on this subject; and if it can be shewn that the Act by which they thought to legalise their desires contained provisions not competent for subordinate Governments to make, it would be concluded that shippers, though in possession of a "license to recruit" from the Queensland Government, are still unlawfully engaged; and that, as the majority of these persons are, like the writer of the letter alluded to, of this colony, we, as well as the people of Queensland, are involved by some of our members in illegal practices.

In none of the tropical dependencies of the Empire are coloured labourers allowed to be introduced by private enterprise. The whole of the arrangements for their introduction, their industrial location, and their return to their homes, are made by and through the Government. No discretionary power is allowed to the employer. The immigrants are under the immediate protection of the Government, and that protection is complete and effectual. So decided are the views of the Imperial Government upon this point, that they will not allow even coolies who are British subjects to be introduced into any of the tropical colonies by private enterprise. "The utmost concession," observes a writer who has devoted much attention to this subject, "that has been made on this point is that of allowing the planters in Mauritius to send special agents to recruit in India; but these agents and all their acts are completely under the control of the Government authorities both in Mauritius and in India. The only advantage of the concession was that the planter, by sending his own agent to recruit, obtained picked men, and this was attended with the payment of a higher bounty to the immigrant." If it be considered necessary to restrict the movements of labourers under British dominion from one country to another, it is not to be supposed that the Imperial Government would consent to anything less stringent where the labourers desired were not subjects. This was clearly the feeling of the Cabinet when the Duke of Newcastle sent, as a model to Queensland, the Act which regulates Coolie immigration. Had the Act under review been constructed in conformity with this measure, Queensland would have escaped the shamefulness and absurdity of its present position, and avoided the commission of much irreparable injury. By licensing private individuals to "recruit" Islanders upon territory over which not only they but the Imperial Government has no control, they violate International as well as Imperial law,—and we really are curious to see what the British Government will say to it; for, although the Duke of Buckingham has signified his assent, it was founded on imperfect information, and an evident misunderstanding of the case, and is apt to be recalled.

In his Essay on the Government of Dependencies, the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis says:—"*Laws made by a subordinate Legislature must not be inconsistent with any law or rule of law made or sanctioned by the Supreme Legislature in relation to the same subject matter;*" and yet, notwithstanding the known policy of Great Britain, we see Queensland pushing aside, as too restricted, the model handed to her by the Secretary for the Colonies, and actually dispatching ordinary sea captains to enlist "recruits" for the cotton and sugar plantations, wherever they may come across them, without so much as a thought of the preliminary arrangements with the insular Governments or their Protectors, needed to save themselves from being accused of abetting piracy.

If we dealt with the other points in Mr. Crossley's letter, we could only repeat the facts and arguments that we have very recently advanced. We, therefore leave the matter to the good sense of our readers.

Effects of the late Heavy Rains.—The late heavy rains with which we have been favoured, more especially those of last Wednesday and Thursday evenings, have been productive of much good, not only in ensuring the good citizens of Sydney a plentiful supply of water for some time to come, but in their affording a most effective means for clearing the sewers of the city. It could hardly have been expected that such heavy rains could have fallen without being accompanied by some discomfort to individuals and damage to property. Roadways have been cut up to some extent, rendering the application of many loads of gravel imperative to make them safe. Gutters unable to carry off the water forced upon them have thrown part of their work upon pavements. Parts of footpaths have been washed away, and in places where they were formed of clay nothing has been left but the kerbing and a few loose stones. The market gardeners have not escaped, many of their plots having been under water. Several patches of land between Glenmore Road and Rushcutters' Bay have been inundated; the outlet was too small to allow the water to disperse, and all means of escape under the roadway being covered, the water consequently spread over the gardens. Happily, those plots nearest the road had been cleared of all vegetables some time previously, and the damage was confined to cutting up the beds, and some of them being covered with layers of sand. A large gap was made in the main drain through the gardens, which consists of two raised banks of earth. Some dangerous-looking holes have been caused by the rain in the land alongside the wharfs in Woolloomooloo Bay, several feet in depth, and which, to prevent disasters, would require lamps placed over each, until they are repaired.

The Captain Cook Statue Meeting.—We again remind those who are interested in this movement that the meeting takes place at the Victoria Theatre, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. The chair will be taken by Sir Alfred Stephen, at that hour.

Borough of Camperdown.—A meeting of aldermen was held on the 12th instant, to elect the Mayor. Present: Aldermen Seale, O'Connor, Culbert, O'Brien, and Blakeney. The Council Clerk was delegated to the chair. Alderman O'Brien proposed Alderman O'Connor as Mayor. Alderman Culbert proposed that Alderman Seale be re-elected Mayor for the year 1869-70. Alderman Seale stated that having occupied the chair for the past year, he hoped that the meeting would appoint some other alderman in his place, more particularly as he was not at present residing in the borough. He then moved that Alderman Davison be elected Mayor for the current municipal year, seconded by Alderman Blakeney, and carried; ayes 3, noes 2. It was then proposed by Alderman Blakeney, and seconded by Alderman Culbert,—"That the thanks of the Aldermen be awarded to the ex-Mayor for the impartial and efficient manner in which he had performed his duties whilst in the chair." Alderman Seale having replied, the meeting separated.

Borough of Cook.—A meeting of aldermen for the election of a Mayor for the current municipal year was held on the 12th instant. Present—Aldermen Hinds, M'Grath, Bennett, Larkin, and Maloney. The declaration of office of the newly elected Aldermen having been placed on the table, the Clerk took the chair. Alderman Hinds then proposed that Alderman Bennett be elected Mayor for the year 1869-70, seconded by Alderman Larkin, and carried unanimously. Alderman Bennett having expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, it was then unanimously agreed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Alderman Maloney for the zealous and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of Mayor during the past year. The ex-Mayor made a suitable acknowledgment, and the meeting then broke up.

Landscape Painting.—A large oil painting representing the homestead of "Duntroon," a station in the Queanbeyan district, has just been finished by Mr. F. L. Montague, who is a new arrival in Sydney. The picture, which embraces several miles of scenery, is a very good copy of a photograph. In the foreground is a belt of trees the painting of which is the best part of the picture—the weakest is the perspective. The scenery represented is several miles in extent. The most prominent objects are the family residence, with its carriage drives and orchards, surrounded by the houses of the shepherds and stockdrivers, and a schoolroom, all apparently built very substantially. In the distance are some hills and a winding stream. In every respect the artist appears to have preserved faithfully the details of the photograph.

The Northern Railway.—Our Newcastle correspondent writes on Saturday:—"The passenger train from Maitland last evening narrowly escaped a very serious accident at the Wallsend Junction, in consequence of the engine getting off the line, and running against the embankment. Fortunately the train was going very slow at the time, which allowed the engine to keep an upright position, also the tender and carriages. The shock was not felt very severely by the passengers, although much alarm was shown before they could be released from the carriages. As soon as it became known at Newcastle an engine and carriages were sent to bring the passengers, which arrived about an hour after time. A large gang of men were soon on the spot, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Bowick, inspector of way and works, and by 2 o'clock this morning the line was cleared for the goods train to pass."

The Attempt to Shoot Mrs. Pyne at Mudgee.—Charles Williams, charged before the Police Bench at Mudgee with shooting at Mrs. Pyne with intent to murder her, was committed for trial on Tuesday last.

Presbyterian.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says, the Rev. Dr. Steel's mission to New England has been a successful one, he having raised the sum of £1200 in that quarter, towards the support of St. Andrew's College. He held meetings at Armidale, Uralla, Walcha, Glen Innes, Inverell, and other places, and experienced no difficulty in inducing Presbyterians to contribute to the object. He also preached at several of the above townships, including Armidale, at which he delivered a lecture. At Inverell he found the Presbyterian population very desirous that a minister of the United Church should be speedily sent to them, there being an excellent field for a labourer there. The extensive district of Tamworth is likewise without a minister, and the people are anxious to be supplied with one.

The Primrose Valley Silver Mines.—As indications of the commencement of regular operations at these mines (says the *Queanbeyan Age*) we may mention that tenders are being called for the continuance of the 50-feet shaft to a depth of 100 feet on the mine owned by the Sydney company. We have also been favoured with a perusal of two letters—one from Mr. Bucknall, the agent, and the other from Mr. Wood, the secretary, of the Melbourne company, both addressed to Mr. J. J. Wright, in which it is stated that the company were about engaging a competent miner to take charge of the works, and an adequate body of men, who were to be dispatched to the mines in about a week from the date of the letters (the 28th ultimo).

The Law Relating to Travelling Sheep.—Two cases were decided at the Police Office on Tuesday, 2nd instant (says the *Dubbo Dispatch*), which gave rise to some important issues. The plaintiff—Mr. D. M'Killop, and the defendant—Mr. W. Forlonge, are squatters. In the first case, *i. e.*, not giving the required twenty-four hours' notice before passing a sheep run, it was pleaded that in this instance no notice was necessary, as the sheep had not gone through Mr. M'Killop's run, but through a reserve thereon. The question then followed—were "reserves" on runs made for the especial protection of the lessee or for the use of the general public, *i. e.*, owners of stock travelling, teamsters, &c. This point should be made clear; for it is likely sooner or later to bring on disagreeable complications. The Bench decided that the "reserve" was to all intents and purposes, portion of the run, and proclaimed for the conservation of the water supply of the leaseholder, and therefore fined Mr. Forlonge. We quite agree with the decision. In the second case—not travelling the lawful distance, viz., six miles, defendant stated that he went under the Crown Lands Occupation Act, the 19th section of which only necessitated going four miles per diem. Both the Sheep and Impounding Acts specify six miles; but as the section pointed out had not been repealed—although framed anterior to the other Acts quoted, the Bench had no alternative but to dismiss the case. This shows the carelessness which is displayed in drafting and passing bills. One Act says one thing; two others say quite different. When doctors disagree who shall decide? The question now is, whether the later laws of 1865-6 override the Occupation Act of 1861; if they do, well and good; but if not, then either the particular clause of the latter requires repealing, or the clauses of the former should be amended, so that at all events there may be uniformity.

Death by Drowning.—The *Yass Courier* reports that on Thursday an inquest was held before the district coroner, at the Royal Hotel, on view of the body of Patrick Henry Ryan. William Moore deposed that he fell into the company of deceased at North Yass, and went to the Rose Hotel there, where he (witness) and his mate asked deceased where they could get a job; they had three glasses of ale; deceased said that if they came with him it was likely they could get a job; they went on to the next public-house and had two glasses each; they got as far as Limestone Creek, and deceased tried to cross, but the current carried him off his legs, and he was drowned; he had a heavy swag on his back at the time. John Spearing deposed that he saw deceased and two others going towards Limestone Creek; he shouted to them not to go in; before he (witness) had the chance of further warning them, deceased had been carried away; witness tried to get him out by a long pole, but failed; deceased appeared to be drunk; there was no crossing-place where deceased attempted to cross; the three persons were on foot. Luke Ryan deposed that he was told by Spearing that his (witness's) brother was drowned, and found his body about thirty yards from the place pointed out as where he (deceased) had gone into the water. Dr. O'Connor deposed that having seen the body and heard the evidence, he believed the deceased had come by his death by drowning. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally drowned.

The Late Mr. Thomas Harris.—The *Australian Journal of Education* for January contains the following obituary notice of the late Mr. Thomas Harris, Inspector of Schools, for the Goulburn district:—"This gentleman, whose lamented death in the prime of life demands something more at our hands than a mere passing notice, was born at Hythe, Kent, in 1824. Brought up in the same locality where he obtained in his youth something better than an ordinary education, he turned his attention to the teaching profession. In those days there were no pupil teachers, and institutions for training teachers were only in their infancy. The Glasgow system, originated by Mr. David Stowe, had by this time become so generally known, that those who took much interest in public education became convinced if England was to maintain her position among the nations she must abandon the haphazard kind of education then given in the schools in which the youth of the country were being brought up. Hence the establishment of the National system in Ireland and the Privy Council system in England. The method adopted under these systems were in a great measure even the same as those taught in Glasgow. Mr. Harris, desirous of becoming a teacher 'that need not be ashamed,' repaired to Glasgow in 1847, where he had the advantage of thirteen months' training in Mr. Stowe's training institution. On his return to England he was employed in teaching the Wesleyan day schools at Guildford and Deal, in Kent. The health of his wife, who is now his sorrowing widow, having become so delicate that a change of climate was considered necessary, he accepted the offer of employment under the National Board in this colony in 1855. Mr. Arnold, inspector of schools in England, wished him to remain, but the motive for leaving home and all that was dear to him in his native land was so praiseworthy, that amid regrets he was commended by many dear friends to the guidance of the Divine Being as he quitted the shores of old England. After being for some time temporarily employed at Fort-street, he was appointed to the mastership of the Paddington school, where he so distinguished himself that he was transferred to be head master of the Fort-street Model School; some years after he was appointed training master, which office he held for three years and a half, when he received the appointment of inspector of National Schools for the Southern district, his head quarters being at Goulburn. In this situation he was continued by the Council of Education until the 23rd November, 1867, when his health, which had been failing for nearly two years, rendered it necessary that he should remove to Sydney, which he reached with some difficulty on the 17th December. Here he remained a sufferer until his death, which took place on 12th September, 1868, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. Mr. Harris had only to be known to be respected. The feeling entertained for him by those who received their training under his instructions was more than esteem,—it was affection. We know that many expressed themselves in terms of gratitude for the mode, as well as the matter, which rendered his instructions so valuable to candidates; a single instance of a contrary feeling never came to our knowledge. In the discharge of his duty as an inspector, he is said by those respecting whom he had to report unfavourably, that he endeavoured to combine the most courteous tenderness with strict fidelity."

The Dunolly Nugget.—A telegram in Wednesday's *Argus* says:—"The largest nugget on record has been discovered by two men at Black Reef, near Wayman's Reef, Moliagul. It contained very little quartz. It weighed 210 lbs. gross, and 200 lbs. weight of pure gold. It was found two inches beneath the surface. The men say they found a ten-pound piece in the neighbourhood a little time ago, and that reef-gold is to be found all round the spot. There are plenty of quartz lodes to be opened up. The nugget was sold to the London Chartered Bank.

Weeding out the Roughs.—The *Wanganui Times* of the 28th ultimo says:—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night some sixty men marched in from the Front, and were at once embarked on board the p.s. Sturt for Waikato. These are the men that have been "wed out" from the force, where their presence was not very desirable. We trust that batch has cleared the force of most of its troublesome characters. It is said that the Sturt will return as soon as possible with an equal number of good men from Waikato. It is likely, however, that there will be some sharp work before they can arrive upon the scene of action.

J. B. North and Co. direct the attention of ironmongers, speculators, shippers to the Islands, and others, to the continuation of the auction sale, this day, of the stock of Messrs. E. C. Weekes and Co., whose orders are positively to clear off every line.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEWCASTLE.

SATURDAY.

The ketch Laura, in company with the Hope, left Lake Macquarie this morning at 7 o'clock. The Hope got ashore inside the northern breakwater, but was towed off by the Warhawk. The Laura lost her sails, went ashore on the northern breakwater, and soon became a total wreck. The crew were saved. Three bags of flour marked W. B. Dean, a cask of water, and a cask of Tooth's ale have been picked up in the bight of the breakwater beach, close under the Look-out Hill. A case of drapery is said to have been picked up on the long beach, near the old racecourse. It is generally surmised that a vessel has foundered a short distance off shore. The Laura ketch has gone to pieces. A ketch is lying at anchor about half a mile off shore, at Lake Macquarie, in a perilous position. Neither the Collaroy nor Morpeth have gone to sea. A brig, with loss of foretopmast, passed the port this afternoon, apparently making for Port Stephens. A heavy sea is running, but the gale is moderating.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The Victorian eleven in their first innings made 414, Phillips alone scoring 115.

Jane Houghton and Augusta Davies, girls of 14 years of age, who ran away from Sydney, per Alexandra, were arrested, and remanded till Tuesday, when their fathers are expected.

The Church Assembly is prorogued; the Removal of Incumbents Bill has passed.

Miss Cleveland's benefit was crowded.

Hobart Town papers report that a reward has been claimed for a new reef at Fingal.

Natal dates to the 18th December state that alluvial gold has been found, and the diggers' prospects are brighter.

It is reported that the Government intend referring the Coliban Waterworks dispute to Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer of Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.

The Himalaya troop steamer left Galle on the 20th January, but only brought home news to the 18th December.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED. — Himalaya, H.M.S. transport, from Point de Galle, twenty-four days out.

SAILED.—At 6 p.m , Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Arrangements are being made to give the Duke of Edinburgh a dinner at the Adelaide Club.

The National Marine Insurance Company's half-yearly report shows a net profit of £12,956; it is proposed to increase the price of shares by 10s. each, and pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

The corn market is very firm; prices unaltered.

ROCKHAMPTON.—We are in receipt of papers from the above Queensland locality to the 9th instant. A shepherd, named Alfred Wilson, at Taurus Downs, has been missing since November last; he was out on the Bonnie Doon Station with 1000 sheep, and got lost or killed by the blacks. Every effort was made by Mr. Thompson and his people to find traces of the missing man, but without success; they found 500 of the sheep and got them safely back, but no shepherd. The other news is unimportant.

MEAT PRESERVING.—The *Argus* of Thursday says:—"The efficacy of the solution of sulphite of lime as a meat preserver has been placed beyond question by the experiments that have from time to time been made, and there is little doubt that this valuable agent will before long be extensively used. Messrs. F. Skinner and Co., who are now manufacturing the sulphite for the market, have been successful in nearly all the experiments they have tried, while some that are yet in progress are also turning out very satisfactorily. A leg of mutton, which has been washed once a day in a solution consisting of one part of sulphite of lime and six parts of water, has kept perfectly fresh and sweet since the 18th of January, and another joint which was dipped once in a solution of double the strength, and then hung inside a barrel containing some of the mixture, was found on examination yesterday to be almost in the same condition as when the meat left the butcher's shop. Other experiments have been tried by Messrs. Skinner and Co., who are quite confident of their ability to preserve the freshness of any sort of meat for three months at least. The cost of the *solution* of the requisite strength is much less than that of ordinary brine, so that the new preservative cannot be objected to on the ground of expensiveness. The plan adopted by Messrs. Skinner and Co. in the production of the sulphite is to make a solution of lime and water of a certain strength, which is afterwards impregnated with volatilised sulphur. The machinery now employed by the manufacturers enables them to produce about 500 gallons of the sulphite per week."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT AUCKLAND.—The *New Zealand Herald* reports the following singular case of suicide, which occurred at Auckland on 30th January:—"It is long since it has fallen to our duty to record such a painful case of self-immolation as occurred yesterday upon Queen-street wharf. At noon a large number of persons were promenading up and down the wharf, when they were startled and horrified by an act so sudden, so unexpected, and yet so dreadful in its results that it will long live in the memories of those who had the misfortune to witness it. About half-past 12, a young man, aged twenty, named John Webb, whose parents reside in Wellington-street, went on board the Queen Bee, which vessel was lying alongside the outer T of the wharf, and asked permission to be allowed to go up aloft, as he said, to look out for a steamer. Permission was granted, and he at once proceeded to ascend the fore-rigging; having arrived in the foretop, he continued his ascent into the crosstrees, and stood there for some time, steadying himself by the foretopgallant rigging. He was observed by the chief mate of the Queen Bee, and by Mr. Watt, of the Royal Alfred, as well as several persons on the wharf. After standing a short time, Webb put his hands together in the position of a diver about to take a plunge, and exclaimed 'Goodbye' four times; he then said, 'Get away from under, I am coming,' and precipitated himself, head first, upon the ship's forecastle. One of the crew was lying asleep immediately underneath, and the unfortunate man came down within a few feet of where he was extended. The sound of the fall was heard a long distance up the wharf, and a rush was made to the spot. He was at once picked up, when the back of his skull was found to be completely smashed in, and he had ceased to breathe. One of the crew of the vessel at once ran up the wharf and met constable Corrigan, of the water police, by whom he was accompanied to Dr. Nicholson, who came down immediately to the scene of the tragedy. Medical assistance was, however, of course, useless, as death must have been instantaneous. The body was removed to the residence of deceased's parents, and an inquest will be held to-day upon the remains at the Wellington Hotel. No motive can be assigned for the act, but Webb was generally believed to be of unsound mind and was subject to frequent fits. He has previously had several very narrow escapes of drowning by falling over the wharf, and only last week fell between a wharf and a vessel, and was with difficulty rescued. The depth of his fall was about 90 feet."

MISCELLANEA.—Mr. W. Rouse, of Bundanoon, had a narrow escape of being drowned a few days since in crossing the Shoalhaven above Burria. The river was up pretty high, and the force of the stream carried his horse away.—The *Madras Times* of November 30 reports the discovery by Mr. Pogson, Government astronomer of Madras, of another member of the group of minor planets which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The planet is very small, being of about the twelfth magnitude.—Mr. and Mrs. Case have been performing in Colombo with great success. — A new Wesleyan chapel was opened on Sunday, the 7th instant, at Canberra.—As Mr. Jacobs, a shopkeeper in Geelong, cleared out his window on Saturday, he found that a dozen penknives had been struck and fused by lightning, and that a card containing a steel bead purse was entirely charred. This must have occurred during the storm of Thursday night.—The Daylesford paper learns that "the other day an amusing blunder was made at the Custom-house. It having been reported to the hon. the Commissioner that an invoice of several thousand 'breechloaders' had been entered, he probably suspected that they were destined for the use of the Maori rebels. The cases were accordingly detained for his inspection, but the result was that the 'breechloaders' proved to be nothing more than a new kind of tobacco-pipe, with a peculiar arrangement for charging and cleaning.—A woman, named Anne Shields, died at Ballarat on Friday from taking an overdose of "painkiller."—It is stated by a local paper that a snake, which measured "over fourteen feet in length, and was about the thickness of a man's thigh," has been killed at the Mount Cole Ranges, near Avoca.—The *Argus* says:—"We are informed by Mr. Crisp, jeweller, that Mr. Harry Emmanuel, in his report on the precious stones of this colony, has made a mistake in stating that no true rubies are to be found in Mr. Verdon's collection of Victorian precious stones. Mr. Crisp states that both he and Dr. Bleasdale have obtained specimens, though not of large size, and that he had forwarded some of them to London to Mr. Verdon. While on this subject we may remark that the discovery of another diamond is reported from the Ovens. It was found in the claim of the Wellington Company, Eldorado. It is stated to be the largest yet obtained, but it is not pure in colour."—A witness in attendance at the Quarter Sessions, at East Maitland, on Thursday, named Evan Jones, was struck with paralysis while waiting about the Court.

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I see a stranger in the House.
—*Newspaper report.*

X.

The idiosyncrasies of hon. members often peep out in spite of themselves, and we find these gentlemen opening their innermost minds to the profane commoners with the most charming and refreshing innocence. They also shew up to the same vulgar gaze the subject which they most affect. Thus, on Tuesday evening, in the course of his speech recommending the payment of members, Mr. R. Stewart "undertook" to such a degree as to become perfectly alarming, and to suggest the dread of a frightfully prevalent epidemic. First it was "I undertake to say—" then followed "I undertake to show—" and afterwards came "I undertake to prove—," in fact his "I undertake" was applied in every possible form, and evinced unmistakably that he was an undertaker of no mean calibre; but whilst he did all this undertaking business, the "obsequies" of the resolution were performed by the House, who disposed of it in the most unceremonious manner.

In the course of the same debate the corruption of various Parliaments was alluded to. Dr. Lang instanced the Scottish Parliament which had been bought over to sanction the union between Scotland and England; and Mr. Cummings was very severe upon the Irish legislators who had been bribed into passing the Act of Union between Ireland and England. These instances were adduced by way of shewing that when not paid by the State, legislators were in the habit of making for themselves as good bargains as could be obtained. Mr. De Salis however, came out very strong in favour of the English Parliament, and indignantly repudiated the reference of such an assertion to that body. "Let," he said "hon. members speak for their own country if they like. The Scottish Parliament may have sold their country, and there is no doubt they did so; and the Irish Parliament may have thought more of honours and wealth than of the interest of the country. But let either hon. member show, if he can, any dirty or dishonourable act that has been done by the Parliament of England. Even in America hon. gentlemen could point to no legislator in that country, however venal, who has ever attempted to sell his country. In this respect the Scottish and Irish Parliaments have this iniquitous pre-eminence entirely to themselves."

Biblical students have no doubt, from their readings, drawn fanciful pictures, more or less imposing, of the flowery home of our first parents. They who have done so, must be terribly disgusted with the reality of our Australian Eden, as it is presented by hon. gentlemen in the Assembly. During the discussion of the Estimates on Wednesday and Thursday, there was a good deal of conversation upon the subject of the interesting little township on the shores of Twofold Bay, which has been named after the first home of man upon this earth. Mr. De Salis described it as not the Eden but the Paradise of officials, the population consisting of thirty-two officials and their families, and of nobody else except the few persons necessary to provide for the wants of the Government officials. Mr. J. Stewart went more into particulars. He declared it to be "a place abandoned by God and man—with no trade—no Customs revenue—no cultivation—no population. No revenue officers are wanted there, because, as there are no inhabitants, there will be no smuggling. Such is the natural depravity of the place that no one will settle there unless he gets a Government salary to induce him to do so." After that, poor little Eden will never be able to again hold up its diminished head.

Here are two styles of negative which are well worth considering, as showing the different degrees of eloquence in which members clothe their thoughts in words. In the course of a debate on the Newspaper Postage Act, there was a little bit of a sparring match between Mr Piddington, who was speaking, and Mr. Garrett, who interrupted. In reply to one interruption by Mr. Garrett, Mr. Piddington said "the hon. Chairman of Committees is asserting what he cannot prove." Mr. Garrett answered, and mark the difference in style, "the hon. member for the Hawkesbury is stating what is not true."

Mr. R. Hill, in the somewhat authoritative style in which he occasionally announces his opinions, made some remarks upon Mr. Isaacs, which called down a retort from the last named gentleman. He told Mr. Hill that the House was not likely to take him (Mr. Hill) as an authority upon either grammar or politics. We hear a good deal about magnetic affinity between individuals, so I suppose I may be allowed to say that there is a magnetic repulsion also. This repulsion acts very strongly as between Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Forster, and the one gentleman never loses a chance of having what I may call a "go in" at the other. No sooner, then, had Mr. Isaacs sat down, than Mr. Forster rose, and, taking up the cudgels for Mr. Hill, informed Mr. Isaacs that "even he is not accepted by the House as the authority upon grammar or politics which he assumes to be;" and that "if he had any modesty at all, he should know that it is quite possible for an hon. member to take a common sense view of a subject without being a professor of grammar or politics." Mr. Isaacs retorted by professing his utter contempt for anything Mr. Forster could say, and added, "The hon. member talks about modesty, but he and modesty have long since parted company—so long, indeed, that even should a blush unexpectedly visit his countenance, his cheek would be fairly burned by the unaccustomed visitation." With his usual sharpness, Mr. J. Stewart pounced down upon the word "modesty," and made it the theme of the following discourse:—"What is all this talk about grammar, and politics, and modesty? I should like to know what they have to do with this House? They are not known here. They are altogether out of fashion here. They are not to be regarded by legislators, and are altogether ignored by statesmen in the present day. They may have been regarded in the old, old times; but under the improved, what a statesman requires to know, is how to milk a cow and not the rules of grammar;—he has to learn how to run a straight furrow with a plough, and not to study politics;—he has to pick up strong language so as to be able to drive bullocks, and not to give way to modesty. They are old-fashioned things which have been abolished long ago, and which are now amongst the ideas long since exploded."

We have been let into the secret of how the Government service is filled up, and where the candidates for office come from. Mr. Lucas made a statement which, I am sure, must have cut the hon. Premier to the heart; who, as the apostle of free selection, and the guardian spirit of the agriculturist, could not have listened unmoved to the frightful narrative. One of our happy farmers, one of the ten thousand whom the hon. Premier has placed upon the land, has given up his happy home, his smiling fields and verdant pastures, has sold his farm, and has come to Sydney and obtained employment under Government. He had the hardihood to apply to Mr. Lucas to assist him in getting a billet, but that hon. gentleman turned with horror from the recreant cultivator of the soil, and would give him no aid. Notwithstanding that the member for Hartley had turned his back on him, the ex-free selector got his billet; for the hon. member, almost with tears in his eyes, told the House that he actually saw this person a few days afterwards in official harness.

And talking of the hon. Premier, reminds me that the hon. gentleman has shewn himself this week in a new phase of character. He has told us over and over again, when the spirit of self-laudation was strong in him, that he was the only man in the colony who had ever done this, and the only man in the colony who had ever done that, and that he had been, done, and suffered this, that, or the other more times than any man in the colony. This week he tells us that he is the only man in the country who has filled the offices of Colonial Secretary, Secretary for Lands, and Secretary for Works. And then for a fortnight he had acted as Treasurer, during that officer's absence, and whilst Treasurer had acted as Postmaster-General, the Post Office being then under the Treasury. "Thus," said the hon. gentleman, drawing himself up on to his tip toes, and trying to make himself look big, "I am the only man in the colony who can say that he has filled all the offices of the Government, except those of Attorney and Solicitor General." Mr. Isaacs assured the hon. Premier that he might fairly plume himself upon having filled all the offices of State, for, under the present Governmental arrangements, the hon. gentleman was at the head of the Law Department, and so was virtually Attorney and Solicitor General as well as Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Lang took another opportunity of advertising himself. He has let us know that he not only confers happiness upon such deserving couples as come to—, of course, for a consideration; but he actually condescends to officiate at burials or, I should say, to attend obsequies. On Thursday night, he told the House that he had some paper to read; but, said he, "I was prevented from being present during the discussion, having to attend a funeral." The rev. member has evidently a good eye to business; and, as I like to encourage perseverance, I give his little advertisement the publicity which your staff have denied him in the reporting columns.

Only one playful allusion to the rev. member was made during the week by Mr. J. Stewart. On Thursday evening, there was proposed on the Estimates a vote for continuing the triangulation of the colony. Mr. J. Stewart thought the vote ought to be postponed, as hon. members should not come to a decision in the absence of the hon. and rev. member for Sydney West. That rev. gentleman would be able to give them some very valuable information, as the experience he must have acquired in the several sessions during which he was engaged in carrying his little triangular matter through the House, must have given him such a large amount of experience on the subject of triangulation, that hon. members ought to endeavour, at all events, to get the benefit of it.

There was a terrible onslaught made on Thursday evening upon the Commissioners of Crown Lands by some of the squatting members who support the Government. There were some allusions made to private matters; to which, however, I do not intend to refer. Mr. Wilson warned the House that there was something more than appeared on the surface in this attack by the squatters upon the gentlemen who were appointed to guard the public revenue; and gave it as his opinion that if the Commissioners were done away with there would be a great many runs which would not be paid for. He suggested that this might account to some extent for the anxiety on the part of some lessees of the Crown to have these offices abolished.

On Friday night, Mr. De Salis very nearly put his foot in it. He was speaking on the subject of the Sydney Boundaries Bill, when Mr. Windeyer interrupted by saying, with reference to the argument the hon. member was using, "That does not affect the matter."

Mr. De Salis answered, "I say it does; and I am astonished that the hon. and learned member, with the legal acumen that distinguishes him, cannot see it."

Mr. Windeyer: "Not at all; it does not touch the question."

Mr. De Salis: "I say it does; and I hope the learned member will not interrupt. I have difficulty enough in speaking as it is. But with all his interruptions he will not put me down. I understand law and equity a da——, a great deal better than he does."

The sharp pull up which the hon. gentleman made before he completed the word, probably saved the recording angel a little trouble.

THE HUMILIATION DAY.

Amongst the chosen people of God in the days of old, and amongst those civilised races who have since, more or less, been permitted to enjoy the undoubted blessings of a true religion it is an historical fact that men have ever been wont cheerfully to recognise the hand of an over-ruling Providence, and, collectively and submissively, to deprecate the Divine displeasure in times of war, pestilence, famine, or drought. During the prevalence of any of those calamities, the unerring instinct of the cultivated human mind seems always to have been shown in the inclination to ascribe such general afflictions to the direct will of the Almighty, receiving those chastisements as the temporal punishments due for national and individual transgression, with the desire of being thereby brought to place a more earnest and complete dependence upon God. And that this beneficial exercise of humility, faith, and hope, has been often signally blessed, and the burden removed or lightened, will scarcely be denied by any but those who are unhappily blinded through the sophistries of a false philosophy, or who are insensible to the beauty of moral truth, or who are determined perversely to disregard all the faithful records of the past. When any part of a community suffers, the whole community must sympathise in the proximate cause of suffering, and be ready, without reserve, to raise a united prayer for the relief of the commonwealth, and a restoration of all those advantages which have either been suspended or lost. In an agricultural and pastoral country like this a protracted want of rain is well known to be almost fatal to those large interests, upon the well-being of which so much, directly and indirectly, depends; and it is natural and proper, therefore, that good citizens and God-fearing men should be disposed to turn to the Giver of all good things, deprecating His anger, acknowledging those transgressions which must have offended Him, and seeking by universal humiliation to avert further evidences of His just displeasure. Science may, perhaps, sneer at the *mode* in which expression is given to this wholesome sense of dependence upon the Supreme Being, but the logic of the thing is unassailable—that, if there be a God, He careth for us, and is always ready to hear us when we call upon Him. The terrible drought which has long desolated the wide pastures of our far interior, and carried discomfort, anxiety, and want into ten thousand homesteads, was most certainly an evil of gigantic magnitude, such as augured ill for the entire community. In such an emergency—which stared us all in the face not a fortnight back—many ministers of religion, and other members of different forms of faith, were desirous that some day should be agreed upon on which all the people might simultaneously humble themselves before God, and pray for the removal of the danger—for some material mitigation of the impending calamity. Application was therefore made to the civil authorities that an influential sanction might be given to such a united expression of feeling, and the State concurring in the desire so unexceptionably manifested, thereupon invited all to observe a "humiliation day," according to such forms as their conscience might dictate. The humiliation day was therefore not so much a State-appointed holiday as a day whose observance was expressly sanctioned by the Civil power for religious use; and though some of the circumstances of its appointment may have been singularly infelicitous, and its object misconstrued or misunderstood, the public recognition of such a day cannot fairly be cavilled at.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the day selected should have been, of all the week, decidedly the very worst adapted for that *consensus omnium* which ought to be one of the most distinguishing and edifying features of such an occasion. Saturday is, and always has been, with the professed Christians of this community, and especially amongst the industrial classes in city, town, and suburban life, the very busiest day of the whole seven—many thousands of families chiefly depending for their subsistence during the remainder of the week upon what they can that day earn. And even with those who are more happily situated it is a day upon which much necessarily must be done that can neither be postponed nor set aside, and to these also the observance of that day would, of course, either be irksome or impossible. True it is that in Government offices, in banks, and in many of the large mercantile establishments, Saturday has become, by prescription, a half-holiday; but it may be fairly questioned whether the sudden turning of this already partly-disposed-of day into a day of humiliation is an idea that will ever meet with much favour amongst persons disposed to consider *one half* of that day already their own; or whether, if they *did* fall in with the plan, they are so numerous or so influential a class as to be consulted before all others. The singular shortness, too, of the notice given by the Government Proclamation must also not be lost sight of in considering the observance of the day, which (in Sydney at all events) was far from being what many persons had confidently expected. The continuous down-pour of the rain might, and of course did, very materially interfere with the church attendance, but it can scarcely be pleaded as an excuse for open shops, and a customary transaction of business. It is also quite beside the question to say that the day was neglected because the blessing to be sought for had been freely given before the day came; because if the people had been minded to keep the day appointed, they would certainly have kept it as a day of thanksgiving. Many, doubtless, did so honour it in the comfort and seclusion of their homes, but with many, it is to be feared, all grave and grateful thoughts were over when they heard and saw that the drought was at an end. The congregations in all the city churches that were open on Saturday were miserably thin; in point of numbers, utterly unworthy of the occasion. In all, or nearly all of them, the service, instead of being one for a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, was necessarily a service of thanksgiving; and where there was any set form appointed it had to be disregarded and altered by the minister. In all the principal streets of Sydney only those shops and places of business were shut throughout the day which are usually closed on Saturday afternoons. In the Roman Catholic churches of the city there was no appointed service besides the usual morning prayers which are there daily said, and numerously attended by the laity about this season of the year. In many of the churches of the different Protestant denominations the Thanksgiving service was postponed until yesterday, in order that all might attend. We subjoin a few particulars as to some of the services in churches where the day was kept:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—At this church, in the morning, about 250 persons were present. The Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney preached from the 30th chapter of Isaiah, 18th verse:—"And, therefore, will the Lord wait that He may be gracious unto you; and, therefore, will He be exalted that he may have mercy upon you; for the Lord is a God of Judgment: blessed are all they that wait for Him."

ST. PHILIP'S.—At this church, in the morning, about 200 persons were present. The Rev. Canon O'Reilly preached from the 32nd Psalm, and part of the 5th verse (Bible version):—"I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin."

ST. JAMES'S.—At this church, in the morning, the Dean of Sydney and the Rev. Mr. Payne conducted the service. The congregation was not a very numerous one. The Dean preached an impressive sermon from three texts—taken from the 7th chapter of Joel, the 6th chapter of St. Matthew, and the 5th of the Epistle of St. James.

CHRIST CHURCH.—At this church, in the morning, there was a thanksgiving service, at which about fifty persons were present. The Rev. Canon Vidal preached from the 11th chapter of Numbers and part of the 23rd verse: "And the Lord said unto Moses, 'Is the Lord's hand waxed short?'"

HOLY TRINITY.—At this church, in the morning, about sixty persons were present. The Rev. Edward Rogers preached from the 92nd Psalm and 1st verse (Bible version): "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, O Most High."

ST. PAUL'S.—At this church in the morning, there was a thanksgiving service, at which between eighty and ninety persons were present. The Rev. A. H. Stephen preached from the 3rd chapter of Zephaniah, and the 14th and 15th verses—"Sing, O daughter of Zion; shout O Israel; be glad and rejoice with all the heart, O daughter of Jerusalem. The Lord hath taken away thy judgments, he hath cast out thine enemy: the King of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more."

ST. BARNABAS.—At this church, in the morning, one hundred and twenty persons were present. The Rev. Mr. Barnier preached from the 3rd chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and the 26th verse—"It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord."

ST. PETERS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—In the morning the Rev. G. H. Moreton preached to a congregation of about 250, from the 107th Psalm, 33rd, 34th, and 35th verses, "Let them exalt Him also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him in the assembly of the elders. He turneth the rivers in a wilderness, and the water springs into dry ground, a fruitful land into barrenness for the wickedness of them that dwell therein. He turneth the wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into water springs."

ST. MICHAEL'S, SURRY HILLS.—In the morning the Rev. H. King preached from the 1st chapter Joel, verses the 18th and 19th, "How do the beasts groan! the herds of cattle are perplexed because they have no pasture; yea, the flocks and sheep are made desolate. O Lord, to thee will I cry, for the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness, and the flame hath burned all the trees of the place."

ST. JOHN'S, DARLINGHURST.—In the morning there was a good attendance. The Rev. T. Haydon preached from the 1st and 2nd verses of the 101st Psalm: "I will sing of mercy and judgment; unto thee, O Lord, will I sing. I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. O when wilt thou come unto me? I will walk with my house with a perfect heart." In the evening, the Rev. H. King preached to a small congregation from Joel i. 18.

ST. MARK'S, DARLING POINT.—In the morning, the Rev. T. Kemmis preached to a small congregation from the 2nd Book of Chronicles, chap. xx, part of verses 5 to 9: "And Jehoshaphat stood in the congregation of Jerusalem, in the house of the Lord, before the new court, and said, O Lord God of our fathers, art not thou God in heaven, and rulest not thou over all the kingdoms of the heathen? And in thine hand is there not power and might, so that none is able to withstand thee? . . . If, when evil cometh upon us, as the sword, judgment, or pestilence, or famine, we stand before this house, and in thy presence (for thy name is in this house), and cry unto thee in our affliction, then thou wilt hear and help." In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Hillyar discoursed upon the words of the 33rd and 34th verses of the 107th Psalm.

PRESBYTERIAN.

PHILLIP-STREET CHURCH.—The services in the Phillip-street Presbyterian Church, on Saturday morning, was conducted by the Rev. Adam Thomson. The rev. gentleman's discourse was founded upon the words of the first verse of the 161st Psalm: "I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing." The attendance was by no means numerous.

SCOTS CHURCH, PITT-STREET.—A service was held in this church on Saturday morning. The attendance was small. After praise and prayer, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton addressed the congregation. His discourse was founded on the 6th chapter of Micah, in which the prophet is directed to expose the sins of Israel, in order to convict and humiliate them.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Steel, the service of this church on Saturday morning were conducted by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland. The state of the weather prevented a large attendance. After praise and prayer, which had special reference to the occasion, the rev. gentleman addressed his hearers from the words of the fifteenth verse of the 21st chapter of Job:—"What is the Almighty that we should serve him, and what profit should we have if we pray with him?" The rev. gentleman's address had more especial reference to the latter clause of the verse.

SCOTS CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL.—The Rev. Dr. Lang conducted a service in this church on Saturday morning. The rev. gentleman took as his text the 8th verse of the second chapter of Hosea:—"For she did not know that I gave her corn, and wine, and oil, and multiplied her silver and gold, which they prepared for Baal."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—A service was held in this church on Saturday morning, when the Rev. John Dougall preached a sermon from the 9th verse of the 6th chapter of Micah:—"The Lord's voice crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see thy name; hear ye the rod and who hath appointed it." The attendance was very thin.

PALMER-STREET CHURCH.—A special service was held in the Palmer-street Presbyterian Church, on Saturday morning. After singing and prayer, the Rev. John M'Gibbon preached a sermon, taking as his text the three last verses of the 14th chapter of Jeremiah:—"We acknowledge, O Lord, our wickedness, and the iniquity of our fathers: for we have sinned against thee. Do not abhor us, for thy name's sake, do not disgrace the throne of thy glory: remember, break not thy covenant with us. Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles that can cause rain? or can the heavens give showers? art not thou he, O Lord our God? therefore we will wait upon thee: for thou hast made all these things."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PYRMONT.—Divine service was held at this church in the morning. The Rev. R. S. Paterson preached from the Second Bood of Chronicles, 7th chapter and 13th and 14th verses—"If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locusts to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people; if my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

CONGREGATIONAL.

DARLING STREET CHURCH, BALMAIN.—Rev. Mr. Fraser preached from Genesis xxvi. 25—"And he builded an alter there, and called upon the name of the Lord; and pitched his tent there; and there Isaac's servants digged a well."

BOURKE-STREET CHURCH, SURRY HILLS.—The Rev. Charles Hardie, of Edgecliffe Road, preached for the Rev. T. Johnson (who was indisposed), from Psalm lxv., 9th and 10th—"Thou visitest the earth and waterest it; Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; Thou preparest them corn when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; Thou settlest the furrows thereof; Thou makest it soft with showers; Thou blessest the springing thereof."

POINT PIPER ROAD CHURCH.—Rev. T. S. Forsaith conducted service at the usual hour, and took for his text, Job xxxviii. 33, 34 verses: "Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth? Canst thou lift up thy voice to the clouds that abundance of water may cover thee?"

PETERSHAM CHURCH.—Rev. T. Roseby.—There was a fair attendance at this church on Saturday morning, considering the nature of the weather. The character of the service was one of thanksgiving. The Rev. Thomas Roseby, in his sermon, gave an outline of the extent of the late drought, and clearly showed how the evils ensuing therefrom must affect, either directly or remotely, every class of the community and colony. Various members of the congregation were called upon to engage in prayer.

NEWTOWN CHURCH.—In this church a thanksgiving service was held on Saturday morning last, the Rev. S. C. Kent, the pastor of the church, preaching an impressive discourse on Isaiah lxv. chapter, 24th verse—"It shall come to pass that before they call I will answer."

PITT-STREET CHURCH.—The service was adjourned from Saturday until yesterday, when it was observed as a special day of thanksgiving. The Rev. John Graham preached from the words in Acts, 14th chapter and 17th verse—"Nevertheless He left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

WESLEYAN.

YORK-STREET.—Congregation of about 150. Addresses by the Revs. Thomas Buddle (of New Zealand) and Henry H. Gaud, on the duty of humiliation before God on account of individual and national defection from the Divine law—to which, in accordance with the teaching of holy scripture, may be attributed the withholding of the showers in their seasons, and of gratefully acknowledging the goodness and mercy of Almighty God, who, in answer to prayer, has again refreshed the dry and thirsty land. Opened and closed with singing and prayer.

BOURKE-STREET.—Congregation about 100. Opened and closed with singing and prayer. Addresses by the Revs. S. Rabone and W. Kelynack, of like character with those in York-street church.

ESCORTS AND MINT.

The Southern and Western Escorts arrived during the week with the following quantities of gold.

Western.—Sofala, 1381 oz 10 dwts 7 grs; Bathurst, 583 oz 14 dwts 7 grs; Hargraves, 148 oz 3 dwts; Tambaroora, 736 oz 13 dwts; Mudgee, 861 oz 18 dwts 22 grs; Grenfell, 767 oz 0 dwts 21 grs. Total, 4499 oz 9 grs.

Consignees.—Sofala: 1381 oz 10 dwts 7grs, the Mint. Bathurst: 19 oz 16 dwts 9 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 286 oz 15 dwts 23 grs, Bank of New South Wales; 276 ozs 1 dwt 23 grs, the Mint. Hargraves: 148 oz 3 dwts, the Mint. Tambaroora: 736 oz 13 dwts, the Mint. Mudgee: 245oz 14 dwts, Deputy Master of the Mint; 278 oz 13 dwts, Bank of New South Wales; 337 oz 10 dwts 22 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank. Forbes: 40 oz 3 dwts 8 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 19 oz 13 dwts 20 grs, the Mint. Grenfell: 261 oz 14dwts 2 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 16 oz 16 dwts 9 grs, Bank of New South Wales; 489 oz 10 grs, Deputy Master of the Mint.

Southern.—Braidwood: 739 oz 2 dwts 6 grs; Araluen: 3817 oz 10 dwts 15 grs; Young: 543 oz 11 dwts 12 grs; Adelong: 895 oz 15 dwts 22 grs; Tumberumba, 35 oz 17 dwts. Total, 6031 oz 17 dwts 7 grs.

Consignees.—Braidwood: 161 oz 9 dwts 12 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 577 oz 12 dwts 18 grs, the Mint. Araluen: 1292 oz 13 dwts 5 grs, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 2524 oz 17 dwts 10 grs, the Mint. Young: 543 oz 11 dwts 12 grs, Deputy Master of the Mint. Adelong: 569 oz 13 dwts 4 grs, Deputy Master of the Mint; 326 oz 2 dwts 18 grs, Bank of New South Wales. Tumberumba, 35 oz 17 dwts, Deputy Master of the Mint.

The quantity of gold imported into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage during the week ending 12th February, 1869, is 6876 ounces.

The amount of coin issued during the same period, 23,000 sovereigns.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—Notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather on Saturday night, a large number of persons assembled at the Temperance Hall, who were no doubt tempted to leave their warm fire-sides and brave the elements by the excellent programme issued, which, on account of Saturday being humiliation day, was composed wholly of sacred selections. Mr. De Salis, M.L.A., occupied the chair. As the programme embraced the names of Miss James, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Wiseman, Messrs. Fairfax, Jackson, Ackland, and Horsley, it is unnecessary to say that everything was rendered by those ladies and gentlemen in their usual unexceptionable style. At the conclusion of the concert it was announced that an entertainment would be given on Monday night for the benefit of Mr. Ackland.

VICTORIA RACING CLUB AUTUMN MEETING.

The following entries were made on Wednesday evening:—

Australian Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 2 ft., with 150 added. For three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of a handicap race of the value of 100 sovereigns after the weights are declared to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter. Weights to be declared on or before the 22nd of February. Acceptances, with the balance of the stake, on the day of general entry.

Mr. Dufrocq's b g Tomboy, 6 years
Parslow's bl g Iona, aged
T. Vowles's b g Jack, aged
H. Fisher's gr c Antelope, 3 years
J. Cleeland's gr m Shenandoah, aged
J. Cain's gr m Miranda, aged
L. L. Smith's b m Lady Manners Sutton, 5 years
L. L. Smith's b h L L, 4 years
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 4 years
W. Field's b g Strop, aged
J. Field's br g Cadland, aged
Waldock's b m Sylvia, 4 years
J. Wilson's ns br f Gasworks, 3 years
J. Wilson's ns br f My Dream, 3 years
J. Wilson's ns br f Mischief, 3 years
J. J. Miller's b g Middy Ashore, 3 years
G. Mylne's br h Fireworks, 4 years
R. Walton's ch h Bonnie Carlisle, 4 years
W. Craig's b g Nimblefoot, 5 years
Coldham's b m Aurora, 5 years
H. Gamble's br h Paddy's Land, aged
Meikan's b g Woodman, aged
Meikan's b g Monkey, aged
J. Haimes's br c Flying Dutchman, 3 years
J. Haimes's br g Tasman, aged
A. Saqui's b g Shamrock, 6 years
P. Lewis's bl h Sir Hercules, aged
P. Lewis's br h Phosphorus, 4 years
G. Lewis's b m Norma, 4 years
G. Lewis's br h Token, 4 years
G. Lewis's b m First Flight, 5 years.

Autumn Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 2 ft., with 100 added. For three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of the Australian Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra; of any other handicap of the value of 100 sovereigns after the weights are declared, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs. extra. Penalties not to accumulate beyond 10 lbs. One mile-and-a-half and a distance. Weights to be declared on or before the 22nd February. Acceptances, with the balance of the stakes, on day of general entry.

Mr J. Cain's g m Miranda, aged
L. L. Smith's b m Lady Manners Sutton, 5 years
L. L. Smith's b h L L, 4 years
Bromfield's b g Ben Nevis, 4 years
Bromfield's b m Bonita, aged
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 4 years
W. Field's b g Strop, aged
J. Field's br g Cadland, aged
Waldock's b m Sylvia, 4 years
J. Wilson ns br f My Dream, 3 years
J. Wilson ns br f Gasworks, 3 years
J. Wilson ns br f Mischief, 3 years
Cleeland's b h Barwon, aged
J. J. Miller's b g Middy Ashore, 3 years
G. Myine's br h Fireworks, 4 years
R. Walton's ch h Bonnie Charlie, 4 years
W. Craig's b g Nimblefoot, 5 years
Coldham's b m Aurora, 5 years
H. Gamble's br h Paddy's Land, aged
Meikan's b g Woodman, aged
Meikan's b g Monkey, aged
Haimes's br c Flying Dutchman, 3 years
Haimes's br g Tasman, aged
A. Saqui's b g Shamrock, 6 years
P. Lewis's bl h Sir Hercules, aged
P. Lewis's br h Phosphorus, 4 years
G. Lewis's b m Norma, 4 years
G. Lewis's br h Token, 4 years
G. Lewis's br m First Flight, 5 years
H. Fisher's b h Little Fish, 4 years.

The Ritualists have adopted the word "Mass" for their celebration of the Communion Service. A near-sighted Roman priest, a stranger to Brighton, mistook St. Michael's for the Catholic church, where he was going to say a low mass. The two churches are near one another, and both of bright red coloured stone or brick. Attributing the apparent want of holy water at the entrance to the fault of the architect, or to his own near-sightedness, he went up the side aisle, catching a glimpse of a vested priest at the "high altar," and entered the sacristy. Here he asked of an attendant if he could say mass there that morning. The answer was "that he could." Now that the priest was unrobing before putting on the chasuble, &c., which were all spread out before him, there enters the sacristy the clergyman fresh from celebrating, attended by a "server," and carrying "paten, chalice, and corporal" in as orthodox a manner as could the Pope himself. Now as the priest turned to look at this gentleman, in whom he expected to find the Parochus of the Catholic community, his eyes lighted upon three university hoods. "Do you wear hoods here?" he inquired. The clergyman answered that such was their custom. "I was told," says the priest, hesitating, "that I could say mass here this morning." "So you can," returns the clergyman blandly. "But—ahem—is this a Catholic Church?" "Yes," was the calm answer. "Ah!" says the priest, "is it the Roman Catholic Church?" "Oh!" replies the Ritualist meekly, "you must go lower down for that."

KEEPING THE LAW.—There was an old Quaker who had an unfortunate reputation of non-resistance. It was said that any one could jostle him, tread on his toes, or tweak his nose with impunity; until one market day a blustering fellow being told that yonder was the man who, if he was smitten on one cheek, would turn the other also, thought it would be sport to try him. Stepping up to the sturdy good-natured Friend, he slapped his face. The old man looked sorrowfully at him for a moment, then slowly turned the other cheek and received another buffet. Upon that he coolly pulled off his coat. "I have cleared the law," said he, "and now thee must take it." And he gave the cowardly fellow a tremendous thrashing.

AUTOMATIC COOKERY.—A dinner remarkable, not alone for uniform excellence, but for the scientific method of its preparation, was, on November 14, enjoyed by a party of gentlemen at the city warehouses of Messrs. Silver and Co., the manufacturing outfitters. In a series of plain wooden boxes, varying in size from a lady's dressing-case to a sea-chest, and all of them fastened with padlocks, this dinner had been quietly cooking itself, without the aid of fuel, while on its way from a country residence to Bishopsgate-street. This sounds so wonderful, not to say incredible, that we shall perhaps incur the charge of paradox when we remark that there is an entire absence of anything to wonder at in the whole affair. Indeed, the letters of professed cooks, bearing a kind of extorted testimony to the complete success of the apparatus—the invention of a Norwegian *savant*—yet at the same time expressing the utmost astonishment at its performances, might make a practical philosopher smile. The principle is very simple, being neither more nor less than the isolation of temperature which has once been raised to the point necessary for cooking food. When this amount of heat has been imparted, its retention is all that is desirable; and the continued burning of fuel for the purpose is a wasteful proceeding at which the latter and wiser generations will laugh. The cooks of civilised England are far behind gipsies and savages in the philosophy of their art. That most succulent of Indian dishes, barbecued pig, is cooked by the untaught Maroon in a rude but efficient manner which merely secures the retention of heat. The pig, a suckling, is wrapped in a plantain leaf, outwardly protected with cane basket-work and is put among hot stones in a hole in the ground. Earth is covered over him and is well trodden down, so that the heat is buried together with the thing which is to be cooked by heat. After the lapse of a few hours, the barbecued pig is brought out of his underground oven piping hot, and exquisitely palatable by the preservation of his natural juices. After a similar fashion gipsies cook hedgehogs, and, it is sometimes thought, poultry. The patented apparatus which Messrs. Silver and Co. are manufacturing, in various convenient forms and sizes, accomplishes by a neater, a more scientific, and a more finished operation the true end of cookery—a retention of the maximum nutritive qualities of meat. At the same time, it effects an immense saving of coals and trouble; for the largest dinner may be cooked, so far as the actual use of firing is concerned, in less than a quarter of an hour. A box, holding one, two, or three tin cooking vessels, made to fit closely into its padded interior, has for its stuffed lining a sort of felt, which is an almost perfect non-conductor. The viands which are to be cooked are put on to a fire when they are cold, and, having been made to boil, are kept boiling for five or ten minutes, according to their bulk. The closed vessels containing them are then pushed down into the stuffed aperture of the box, a thick pad of felt is placed over the top tin, and the lid is shut down and secured by lock and key, so that no injudicious meddling may disturb a culinary process which is purely automatic. A dinner thus cooked in Paris may be eaten next day in London; for a peculiar virtue of the apparatus remaining yet to be told, is that, when the food has remained in its isolated receptacle long enough to be properly cooked, it may be left for hours without either spoiling or getting cold. It is, in fact, just as well to give it an hour or two over and above the precise time calculated to fit it for being brought to table. All cookery except roasting is better performed according to this plan than in any other manner; and a *pot-au-feu* is especially worthy a trial, by aid of the isolating box. Inasmuch as that which keeps the heat in will keep it out, the tin vessels will preserve ice a long while when they are shut up in their felt inclosure. There is nothing in the cost of the apparatus that need exclude it from the humblest household; and its luxury to the traveller may be inferred from the fact that a set of boxes has been ordered for the expedition of the Prince of Wales.—*Daily Telegraph*, November 19.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

To-day, being a public holiday, no business was transacted at the Custom-house.

The adjourned general meeting of the Sydney Exchange Company will be held on Monday next (this day).

We have Melbourne papers to the 10th instant. Thursday's *Argus* reports:—

In the import markets we notice an improving business, and as the date of arrival of the English mail approaches, more attention is being given to merchandise and products usually in favour with speculators. In breadstuffs there is no change to report; only trade parcels of flour are disposed of at £12 to £12 5s, and £12 10s. Wheat is wanted at 5s 3d to 5s 5d. These are figures, however, at which the millers can only buy sparingly, even though supplies should come in freely enough to meet requirements. In oats business is pending, but no sales are reported yet. At auction, 4s 1d to 4s 2d was accepted for Tasmanian. Maize is lower, being offered at 4s 10½d, without leading to any large sales. In sugars an extensive trade continues to be done. Private sales of brewers' crystals are reported at £41. The cargo of Mauritius sugar, per Formosa, amounting to 6010 bags, was publicly offered this afternoon, and disposed of at 26s 6d to 28s for low to middling rations, 31s to 33s 9d for middling to good browns, 36s 9d for middling grainy yellow, and 40s to 40s 6d for fine yellow, and 41s to 41s 9d for low to middling white. The sale went off very spiritedly, and a rise of fully 20s per ton has been established. Candles have again risen into favour, as a general feeling prevails that shipments by next mail must be very light. We hear of about 4500 boxes having changed hands at up to 12d for best brands; at the close of the day 12½d was asked, and in some cases holders refused to sell; 12d was offered and declined for one line of 5000 boxes. Hops are moved off in fair parcels; some eighty pockets have changed hands in the course of the day at prices sustaining quotations of 1s 5d for medium samples. In kerosene oil considerable animation has been evinced, and sales of Comet, Cozzens's, and Devoe's have been made to the extent of 6000 cases, at up to 2s. In provisions there is still little doing. Hams have been placed at 13d, and bacon at 10d, for small parcels. Further sales of coarse and fine salt are mentioned at £5 to £5 5s for coarse and fine. In brandies we hear of Hennessy's case having quitted at 26s.

Our Tasmanian files are to the 9th instant. The latest market report from the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 8th, is as follows:—

There has been very little doing in business to-day, and the news from the colonies is not of a character likely to occasion much alteration in prices. We quote as follows:—Flour, from £12 10s to £13 per ton; wheat, from 5s to 5s 3d per bushel. There is inquiry for superior samples of oats for seed, but in feed oats there has not been much business done, and quotations are from 2s 9d to 3s per bushel, and for seed as high as 3s 6d has been given, but this we consider an outside price. Cape barley is quoted at from 3s 6d to 4s per bushel; peas and beans, from 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Butter of good quality continues in demand, but that in the market is of very various value. Quotations range from 10d to 1s 3d per lb. Bacon is quoted at from 5½d to 6d per lb., and hams at about 8d to 9d.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 9th instant has the following report:—

Nothing has been done in the breadstuffs market since our last. Very little grain has yet come into town, the late rains having somewhat interfered with harvesting operations. Prices remain nominally the same. Potted butter, 1s; flour, £11; wheat, old 4s 3d, new 3s 6d to 3s 9d; English barley, 5s; Cape ditto, 3s; bran, £6; oats, 3s; new hay, £4; Tasmanian oatmeal, £22 to £24; potatoes, £4 to £4 10s.

Adelaide dates are to the 6th. The *Advertiser* of that date says:—

Corn Market: The market remains very firm. Wheat, at Port, is in demand at 4s 3d to 4s 4d, according to size of parcel, but very little is offering; town price, 4s 2d to 4s 3d. Flour, £10 10s to £11 0s.

MONDAY MORNING.

From Auckland we have papers to the 2nd instant. The latest commercial intelligence, from the *Herald* of the 30th ultimo, states—

There have been no important changes in the state of this market since our last report. A larger quantity of goods than usual has been sold at auction, and it has therefore been difficult to sell privately. Prices have also ruled below the rates current since the commencement of the New Year; nor can we see the slightest reason for believing that they will speedily improve, bearing in mind the prospect of a second steamer trading regularly between this port and Australia, in addition to an increase in the number of vessels laid on in London and Liverpool. Shippers in Melbourne and Sydney cannot be too often reminded that this market is overstocked at present, and is likely to be so for some time to come; speculative shipments, therefore, must leave a loss to the shippers, besides rendering the market most unsatisfactory for regular importers. The Kenilworth arrived from Batavia on the 27th instant with a miscellaneous cargo, chiefly composed of sugar, to the order of Messrs. Cruickshank, Smart, and Co. As noted last week, this market has not been affected by the rise in sugar which has taken place in Australia; in fact, if any difference be perceptible, it is of a slightly downward character. The cargoes per Bengal and Gustave Adolph have been stored, and that per Kenilworth is being treated in a like manner, pending a favourable turn in the market. Notwithstanding the very low price of breadstuffs in the Australian colonies, prices here are unaltered, best silk-dressed flour being quoted at £16. However, when the cost of freight and landing charges is added, the difference is probably such as to leave but a very moderate profit to importers. We observe a very much larger quantity of standing wheat in the vicinity of Auckland this season than usual, and trust that the results may be satisfactory to the growers. It is a matter for congratulation that the development of the Thames gold-field has stimulated agricultural pursuits, instead of causing them to be neglected, as was feared would be the case. The successful claimholders appear, in the majority of instances, to regard this province as their home, and to be spending their incomes in a manner calculated to benefit the country as well as themselves. We think the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, for commencing manufacturing operations with a reasonable prospect of success. Amongst the more obvious channels for such undertakings may be instanced distillation, sugar-making, and the manufacture of woollen fabrics, and sacking for bags and woolpacks.

We omit detailed prices current, as nominal values have not altered since our last report. The market is abundantly supplied with all kinds of imported merchandise. Stocks of Newcastle coal have been increased by the arrival of several cargoes during the week, and we regret to see a disposition on the part of some of the principal importers of this article to discard the use of either descriptions of provincial coal. Kauri gum and flax continue in good demand; the former is much enquired for, and we hear of several projected additions to the number of producers of the latter. Green flax is also being regularly exported to Sydney for the manufacture of paper. With regard to dairy produce, a slight improvement is perceptible in the price of butter, but not such as to warrant shipments from the Southern provinces. Cheese is plentiful at 7d, and the tendency of the market is downward. Eggs are somewhat scarce, and worth 1s 3d to 1s 6d per dozen.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Several citizens of New York invited Admiral Farragut to a public dinner in that city on his return from Europe. The Admiral declined the proposed honour, and sent the following reply to the letter of invitation:—"New York, December 9, 1868.—Gentlemen,—I have this moment received your gratifying letter of the 30th ultimo, tendering me a public dinner 'at such a time as will best comport with my convenience, as a testimony of your high personal esteem.' In reply I beg to assure you that nothing you could possibly do would add to my conviction that I have a strong hold upon your respect and friendship as my fellow-citizens. During my residence in this city I have been the recipient of the most abundant evidences of your kindness, hospitality, and generosity, and the honour you now propose in my behalf is most gratefully received and will always be cherished as a memento of the affection and good will of the many signers who have united in the proposed testimonial. I beg, however, that you will not suppose for a moment that my declining the proffered compliment arises from any other but the conviction that you have already done more than I have merited, and that even this could add nothing to the gratitude I feel. You are pleased to allude to my recent cruize in the Franklin as one which has done much 'to enlarge our country's fame in all civilised lands;' but believe me when I say that before my arrival in foreign seas Europe was already impressed with the greatness of our nation by the wonderful developments she made of her power, so clearly demonstrated in the sudden uprising of her people at the opening of the recent war; the almost magical production of efficient and accomplished officers to command them; the unparalleled efficiency of the commissariat in supplying their wants; the surprising construction of railroads and bridges connecting their great lines of operation, and lastly, and not the least marvellous, the orderly return of over 1,000,000 of soldiers from the fields of war to the vocations of peace. These had become records of wonder in every household, and my presence in the several kingdoms of the Old World simply afforded the opportunity all desired of manifesting good feelings towards our common country. Again thanking you most sincerely for the additional honour you have proffered me, but which I beg to decline, I remain, gentlemen, most truly yours, D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral U. S. N."

The *Lanterne* still gets itself conveyed over the Belgian frontier into France, and the Customs officers are in despair. A little while ago these gentlemen were struck by the number of plaster busts of the Emperor that were being imported, and one *douanier*, whose suspicions overcame his reverence, smashed the Imperial head, and found it stuffed with M. Rochefort's pamphlet. Emboldened by success, they have now broken up a large consignment of pasties, and discovered—venison. The owner of the pies demands compensation from the Government.

A STRANGE EPITAPH.—Eccentric epitaphs have always had their attractions to a certain class of people, but we question even if Old Mortality, during his indefatigable and protected labours, fell in with a tombstone bearing a more extraordinary inscription than that to be seen upon a recently erected tablet in a graveyard in county Down, not ten miles from Belfast. The following is a copy of the inscription: "This is the grave of ——, wife of ——, who died on board the Scotia May 24th 1866, aged 54. She died the death of the Christian Confessing the Son of God. Accept O Ellen the last honours I can pay thee. When living thou wert much beloved by me. When dead did I leave till I placed thee by the side of thy father, I David love do this, I will Ellen if prayer and gold can do it; for whom can make an ocean grave. Farewell my loved wife though you have not left me you have only first stepped into the lovely land of Jesus Christ where we shall bid each other good morning and sing together with my mother and thy mother whom thou didst love with all thy great heart and mind, that new song we shall never weary to sing."—*Northern Whig*.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You have for some time past in your widely circulated journal, published articles both editorial and contributed, animadverting severely on the recently established traffic in South Sea Islanders for Queensland. Now, I do not wish to affirm that in any case you have given publicity to statements which you knew to be false, but as in all questions of this sort the feelings of the public generally are not sufficiently guided by that cool judgment and dispassionate spirit of inquiry so necessary to arrive at a correct opinion on the subject, it often happens *ex parte* statements made by interested individuals are received as established facts, whilst any explanation or refutation is either not listened to at all or altogether discredited.

I was at the meeting held at the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening last, to petition the Queensland Parliament to revise the laws relating to the introduction of South Sea Island labour into Queensland, and I can only say that I wish that the counsel given by the Bishop of Sydney had been more strictly adhered to.

I should at first have given you some pledge both of my right (for so I consider it) to be heard on this question, and of my ability to speak as one to whom the whole system is well known. Although others, amongst whom was the Hon. Robert Towns, had for some time been in the habit of obtaining these islanders for their own purposes, yet I was the first who introduced them for the public. My first vessel was the Percy, schooner, in which I brought up about fifty men from Maré and Lifu to serve for a period of eighteen months. These men left their homes in July, 1866, and consequently their time was out at the end of 1867. On the 24th December, 1867, I left Port Denison, having on board all the islanders who were willing to return to their homes. Mr. Pinnock, the Police Magistrate of Bowen, had all the men up at the Court-house, and asked them if they wished to go back. Eleven refused to do so, stating that they would rather enter into a fresh agreement, and so earn some more money. The remainder I took on board and carried to their own homes; a considerable portion at my own expense, as the parties to whom they had been engaged were, from various reasons, unable to pay their return passage. On our arrival at Maré some of the men, whose names I can furnish if necessary, so far from being anxious to remain in their own islands, went on shore, saw their friends, came on board again, and engaged in Brisbane for a further period of three years.

The next vessel I chartered was the Fanny Nicholson, barque, in which I brought up between two and three hundred islanders from Lifu, Sandwich, Mai, Maré, Mau, &c. I had prepared for these agreements nearly similar to those afterwards adopted by the Queensland Government, and on my arrival in Port Denison I requested the Police Magistrate to come on board and make a thorough investigation as to the means used to induce them to come, and as to whether they understood the nature of their agreement. Now, in this vessel there was not one native with whom the Police Magistrate could not communicate either directly or by means of an interpreter; and in an official letter to me he expressed the greatest approbation and pleasure at the result of his inspection, giving it as his firm conviction that they had been fairly obtained, that they had been well treated, and that the arrangements made for their comfort were everything that could be desired; in fact, on this point, he said that the accommodation was far better than in any immigrant vessel he had ever inspected. This letter was published some short time since in the *Gladstone Observer*, and, although I have not a copy of it by me, I can easily obtain one if required. I next chartered the Spunkie, which has made four voyages for me, bringing natives once to Port Denison, twice to Brisbane, and once to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Now, although a great amount of odium has been cast on H. Ross Lewin, who was acting for me on board the Spunkie, and through him on the vessel itself, yet I do not think that in common fairness the unbridled passions of one man (even if the charge is true, which has not yet been proved) should be allowed to cast a stigma on a whole body of others who had no part in his alleged crime, and who should fairly be considered innocent until proved guilty. And as to the case of the Tanna woman, Naxuyi, it seems to me very strange that this charge was not brought until Mr. Raff's men had a quarrel with their master. She and the man to whom she was married arrived in Brisbane in May last. I was on board the vessel with Mr. Mac Donnell, the immigration agent, many times, and had many conversations with the woman and her husband. The captain and crew, some of whom are well known in Sydney, were then on the spot, and their evidence if taken would have been conclusive on the matter. Why was the charge suppressed until no chance remained of establishing its truth or falsehood? I can very well understand the reason, as can any one who has had much to do with South Sea Islanders, and although the truth will no doubt prove unpalatable to some, yet I do not hesitate to say that most of the grievances of the islanders are invented for them either by white working men who are jealous of the hold they are obtaining in the country, and fearful that they may be the means of bringing down the white man's wages, or by men who are far more inexcusable—I mean emissaries from societies which were formed for very different objects, certainly not to foment disturbances between servants and their legal employers.

Besides the Spunkie, I have had, and still have various other vessels engaged in the trade—the Sir Isaac Newton, Lalla Rookh, Jason, and Maid of Riverton; and my instructions, verbal and written, to the masters of the vessels have ever been rather to come back without natives at all than to use coercion or to hold out any delusive promises. The Sir Isaac Newton had a license for 150 men, and I was told on her return that she could easily have been filled had the parties in charge chosen to tell the men that they were only to be engaged for a year; but as they had my positive instructions not to do so, they only brought 67.

In concluding this part of the subject, I would wish to refer to Mr. P. Pinnock, and Mr. Western Wood, Port Denison; Mr. J. M'Donnell, Brisbane; Mr. J. Hilliard, Gladstone; and Mr. W. Landsborough, Gulf of Carpentaria,—as to whether they ever had any reasonable doubt, after the fullest and most impartial inquiries, that all the men who have been brought to Queensland in my vessels have come freely of their own accord, that they have been well fed and properly treated, and that I have at all times shewn every disposition to protect their interests by every means in my power.

I fear, Sir, that you will think this part of my letter of too personal a character, but I do not see how I could avoid speaking frequently of myself, as I have had so large a part in the traffic you so much condemn.

I was much struck at the meeting on Monday last at the cunning way (if I may use so strong a term), in which a certain amount of truth was mixed up, by the speakers who might be supposed to know the subject most thoroughly, with a very large amount of misrepresentations. With the Bishop's speech no one could find fault. He spoke like what he is, a candid fair-dealing Christian gentleman, but I would ask his lordship whether he considers it right that a lot of men who are well-informed, partly educated—at all events who can read and write, and who are as keen at a bargain as any white man can be, should be allowed to enter into a certain agreement, and then to break it when they think fit. This is just the case with Mr. Raff's men. They are all of them—at least those who have refused to work—Loyalty Islands men, and the agreement was, if I remember rightly, explained to them before the missionary. It will be obvious that I cannot mention publicly the names of missionaries with whom I am friendly in the Loyalty Islands, from their peculiar position with regard to the French Government; but I am willing to produce privately proof that those gentlemen do not look upon me as a pirate and a slave-dealer. But to return to Mr. Raff's men, Mr. MacDonnell, immigration agent, Brisbane, will, I have no doubt, be able to testify that these men thoroughly understood their agreements, and that nothing was promised them that those agreements did not guarantee. I think it very possible that no dispute would have been heard of had not Mr. Sunderland paid the visit he speaks of to the Cabulture plantation, when it is said he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the men were treated. He possibly has forgotten the storm of indignation that arose when he made the statement some time ago as to slavery in Queensland after having to others expressed a totally different opinion. As to the speech of the Rev. A. B. Davis, his assumption of facts is so totally unwarranted by anything that the reverend gentleman seemed to know about the subject, that the only criticism possible is one not on the matter but on the style of his speech, which seemed fully to bear out Mr. Graham's supposition that he must have a little Celtic blood in his veins; indeed his poetical flights carried him far beyond the realms of sober fact and reason.

There are a few remarks I wish to make as to the Rev. J. Graham's speech, and as that gentleman, unlike his predecessor, condescended to give the meeting what he emphatically called *facts*, I shall not have the same difficulty with him as with the Rabbi. In the first place, as to the resolution: this deplores the severance of the ties between teachers and disciples, as well as the total absence of any religious instruction in the colony to which the islanders are brought. This is no doubt a serious matter, and as such I have felt it—in fact so much so that I have been in treaty with missionaries down in the islands to allow me to take properly qualified native teachers. I communicated with the employers in the Port Denison district, and those gentlemen agreed to pay and support two native teachers, and to find them horses, &c., to travel from station to station, to which I was to furnish my quota, besides finding them a free passage to the colony and back. Of course these teachers would only be of use amongst the already Christianised natives; but, on the other hand, the heathen do not suffer from loss of instruction as the others do. Mr. Graham justifies the interference of New South Wales with the sister colony in this matter on four grounds—the first of which is the danger to our commercial relations with the islands from the continuance of the traffic. He then goes on to give the value of the imports and exports respectively at £46,000 and £60,000 per annum, plainly leading people to believe that there is a large and increasing trade between the islands from which these men are obtained and Sydney; whereas the fact is that the whole of the Loyalties, New Hebrides, and Banks's Group—from which the men come—*do not produce any article of export* at all, nor, except so far as the missionaries are concerned, do they take anything in the way of imports. The trade is with the Fijis, Navigator's, Friendly, and Sandwich Islands; and Mr. Graham should know that from none of these islands is there any probability of obtaining natives.

Again. In reading the Rev J. B Smythe's letter, Mr. Graham would certainly have led any one not acquainted with the geography of the South Seas to believe that it is in the islands *of* which he speaks that kidnapping is going on, but it would be far more correct to say that it is *for* those islands, for the Fijians so far from being able to export labour are competing with Queensland in the western islands for labourers. These are only small matters, but they go far to prove the disingenuous manner in which the matter is treated. The affairs at Erromango and Avatele I cannot say anything about, as I do not know the facts of the case; but as *ex parte* statements are always to be received with great caution, I think the full names of all parties concerned should be published, so that a thorough investigation may take place. There is one thing I may mention, and that is, that nothing is said of any coercion being used at Avatele; and if the men and women went of their own accord, I do not see that any one had a right to stop them. Of course there can only be one opinion as to some parts of the supercargo's behaviour; but, as I said before, we might possibly hear a different account from the other side. Mr. Graham's ironical remarks as to the advertisement in the Sydney newspaper, I confess I do not understand. Why a vessel suitable for carrying South Sea Islanders should not be advertised for in the usual way I do not see, as long as the traffic is allowed by the Government.

Ishmael Williamson's statement as to doings on board the Syren may or may not be true; but, at all events, Williamson was discharged by the captain of the Syren for some reason or other in Brisbane, and we all know that charges of this sort are constantly being trumped up by malicious and revengeful men, which only require sifting to fall to the ground. Captain M'Eachern (whom I have never seen) is often both in New South Wales and Queensland, and if the charge can be substantiated, it is clearly the duty of some one to see that he is brought to account. I have no doubt that he would be able to both say and prove something on the other side of the question. Mr. Sunderland's remarks on his visit to Queensland I have mentioned before, and I am sorry that I cannot compliment that gentleman on the possession of a great amount of candour. I have it from the lips of a minister of religion, in Sydney, that he has acted in the most disingenuous manner; and as he may be considered the leader in this movement, I think the perversion of facts, and the suppression of truths, lies, to a great extent, at his door.

There are still a few points on which I should like to set the minds of the public right.

First, as to the pay. It is said that 10s. per month is a small wage for a working man; but it should be borne in mind that these Islanders have the 10s. per month clear, being provided with everything that they can possibly require. Now, contrast this with the condition of the farm labourer at home. He has from 7s. to 10s. per week, out of which he often has to support a wife and a large number of children, to pay rent and to provide himself and his family with clothes.

In what county in England do you find a farm labourer able to bear all the expenses, and then to put by 2s. 6d. per week. I have lived in many districts in the old country, and my experience goes to show that no where can a farm labourer expect to do more than live just from hand to mouth. Then as to food the same remarks apply. I append herewith the scale of rations as issued by the Queensland Government for the Islanders.

	lbs.	oz.
Beef or mutton (or 2 lbs. of fish)	1	0
Bread or flour	1	0
Molasses or sugar	0	5
Vegetables (or rice 4 oz. or maize meal 4 oz.) ..	2	0
Tobacco (per week)	0	1½
Salt	0	2
Soap	0	4

Now, I would appeal to any candid man whether English workmen generally get as good and plentiful a supply of food as here set down. We must all know that many of them scarcely ever taste meat, and that some of the other things are luxuries in which they can seldom indulge.

Then the natives who choose to remain after the termination of their agreement may always be sure of obtaining much higher wages, as they are qualified for more responsible situations; in fact, I know of some who now are getting in Port Denison from 5s. to 10s. per week.

The clothing was mentioned and its scantiness and insufficiency deprecated, but it should be considered that scarcely any of the men in question are accustomed to any but the scantiest clothing, in fact some of them are, on their own islands, perfectly naked, and remain in that state when they are at work. I have heard complaints from some of the plantations, that it is impossible to get the men to work with (according to our European notions) anything like a sufficiency of clothing. I append the scale of clothing:—

	Yearly.
Shirts (one flannel or serge)	2
Trousers, pair	2
Hat	1
Blankets, pair	1

It was stated by one of the speakers that the Queensland Government did not guarantee the return of these men to their islands. Now the fact is this, that no native is allowed to land in Queensland until a bond is entered into and two sufficient sureties obtained, for the return of the Islanders to their homes at the expiration of their terms of agreement, and by the Act, a sum of 15s. per quarter must be paid to the Immigration Agent for each Islander, to provide a fund for his return passage, so that in any case he may not be detained on the expiration of his time, by the inability or unwillingness of his master, or his sureties, to fulfil their agreement. A suggestion was thrown out by the Rev. J. Graham that a depôt should be established at one of the islands to which all natives should be brought and properly inspected before being allowed to be taken away. I think I may lay claim to the credit (if there is any, which the succeeding speaker seemed to doubt) of this suggestion. Some few months since I waited, in company with Mr. W. Glen Walker, on the Rev. Dr. Lang, and I suggested to him the advisability of forming a mission station in Havannah Harbour, in the island of Sandwich, where I have a piece of land and am forming a plantation, to which station I proposed to bring all the men obtained by any of my vessels, when they could be properly examined by means of interpreters, whom it would not be difficult to obtain there. To this end I offered to make over to the Missionary Society a sufficient piece of land—say one hundred acres—and to put up a proper house for the missionary, Dr. Lang promising to lay the matter before the Board. Now, if a depôt is to be established, I think any one acquainted with Havannah Harbour will admit that it is the most desirable locality, and I, as one of the parties most largely interested, am still willing to do what I can to forward the scheme. I was requested by the Rev. J. Hassall, of Berrima, to see Dr. Tucker on the subject of proper supervision of the recruiting agent, and I went several times to the Bible Society's depot to see that gentleman, but could not find him there. I told Mr. Hassall that I was willing to provide a free passage for any agent appointed by the various religious societies, and to afford him any and every facility for judging as to whether the things alleged were true. I made the same offer to the Queensland Government, and Mr. J. Mac Donnell, Immigration Agent, would have accompanied me in one of my voyages had he been able to spare the time necessary for the purpose. I say these things to prove that I have on all occasions shown every wish for the greatest publicity, and that it is not my fault that the allegations made against me and the trade generally are not either substantiated or proved to be false.

Commodore Lambert's name was mentioned in connection with the matter. I would just wish to ask some of the rev. gentlemen who were at the meeting on Monday evening what answer he gave the deputation who waited on him on his return from the islands.

In conclusion, I would advise the gentlemen who have taken such a kind interest in the welfare of the neighbouring colony to reserve a little of their indignation for the time when the same class of labour will be largely used in New South Wales, which I do not think is far distant. New South Wales was concerned in the traffic long before Queensland was a colony, and it certainly seems strange to me that these gentlemen should have bottled up their indignation for the many years that the trade has been carried on without any supervision, and give it vent now that a neighbouring colony is trying, perhaps feebly, but I think honestly, to put the affair on such a basis that justice may be dealt fairly to both parties—that, on the one hand, the master shall not oppress or defraud his servant; and, on the other, that the servant shall be induced to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

My letter has attained, almost unconsciously to myself, dimensions of which I had at first no idea; but my excuse must be that I am smarting under what I consider to be unmerited obloquy, and that I have no means except by the press of setting myself right in the eyes of the public.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CROSSLEY.

Sydney, February 10.

STEAM ROADS.

"Next to the general influence of the seasons there is no circumstance more advantageous to men in a civilised state than the perfection of the means of inland communication."—*Committee of the House of Commons*, 1819.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Pursuing the object of the two last letters published by you on this subject, I desire to call your notice and that of the public, to some of the special advantages which would accrue to colonial interests, by the systematic use of macadamised roads, purposely constructed for steam traffic by road engines. In my previous letters I endeavoured to lay before the public the items of cost, and of revenue, connected with the construction and working of such roads; and although some objection is taken to my estimate of the cost of construction as being a little too low, yet I am sufficiently satisfied of its accuracy, and that persons practically acquainted with the cost of such works will think it so; that I will not trouble you with any further figures. An extra £100 or £200 per mile expended in construction will not affect to any great extent the paying character of the scheme.

My previous letters were written, first, as a response to the frequent calls made by the public and the Press for a less costly method of inland transport, and one more adapted to the financial capabilities of the colonies, than that afforded by the construction of railways. 2nd. To show the practicability of the steam road, its paying capabilities, and its character as a new opening for the profitable investment of private capital. 3rd. To call the attention of the public to the value of my own discovery in this branch of mechanics. I have no doubt but that every one having any knowledge of up-country traffic, and accepting as correct the statements respecting my engine made in my letter of December 28th, will plainly see that a system of traffic so accommodating to the wants of the colonies, and tending so much to the advantage of country interests, must be (if it gets a fair chance) a source of great profit to its promoters as well as a great national benefit.

In introducing a project of this kind, and in the efforts to bring it into practical use, there is one special difficulty to contend against, from the fact that the Government occupies the position of public carrier, having at its back in this department a vested interest merely of a salaried character, regulated in its treatment of suggested improvements by no ideas of prospective profit, governed by no inducements to economy, and feeling no greater alarm for the safety and continuance of its pay, that the business is conducted at a loss, than if it was conducted at a profit; responsible for no results, but having its losses or delinquencies made good from the public exchequer. All the tendencies of the Railway department are necessarily, therefore, opposed to change, whether that change ministers to colonial progress or not; and being a branch of the public service it carries with it the sympathies of Legislative action; it may safely be concluded, therefore, that one result of placing the construction, control, and patronage of the highways of commerce and traffic in the hands of Government, will be to bring Legislative opposition to future mechanical discovery in this branch; except some guarantee against such a result is provided. Is there anything to warrant the supposition that mechanical science, as applied to locomotion, has achieved its final and most successful result in the railway? Is it in the interests of the British Empire that mechanical discovery, which has achieved so much for the world in the past, shall be treated as being worked out by having its present achievements stereotyped in the shape of a vested Government interest, carrying both political influence and Legislative action in opposition to all further progress? What is to become of the future of mechanical science in the face of such an artificial institution as a Government steam carrier doing its work at a loss to the county, yet guaranteed from the public purse all that security for pay which belongs to legitimate and profitable undertakings? There is but one result can accrue not only to the future of mechanical discovery, but also to the future prosperity and independence of every branch of productive industry. Railways will, after a very short time, cease to be what they have been, instruments of national wealth and industrial progress; and will become instead, instruments of political organisation, spreading abroad into all branches of productive industry that confusion of principles and general corruption of which political systems are the centre in every country. Is it likely to promote the industrial agencies of society that barriers of this class should be erected, tending to suppress future discovery? Barren as the colony is of natural means of inland traffic, it is more dependent than any other part of the world upon the undeveloped discoveries of mechanical science. How is the country going to fulfil the predictions of political enthusiasts about its future greatness, if it ignore the natural weakness of its geographical position and character, and erects and consolidates barriers against the one branch of mechanical science, upon which its future success is most dependent? There can be no future for the colony except allied with increased production; there can be no profitable production in the face of the competition of other countries, except it is served by economical and profitable transport; however private interests may escape for a time the consequences of pursuing unprofitable callings by getting the Government to cover the expenses connected with the high cost and difficulty of inland traffic, the colony itself cannot escape the result of constant unprofitable exchanges, or the fatal logic of figures in its debits and credits. There is only one course which can promote a condition of permanent and reliable progress in any country and that is, that its industry in the two chief elements of its operations—*production and transport*—should be conducted on a legitimate basis, viz., one of *profit*.

Past experience with regard to the usefulness of railways and their adaptibility to the various conditions of industrial development, has furnished the means of very accurate calculation and guidance for the future; and the invariable result which has attended their extension to exclusively agricultural or pastoral districts, proves by the losses which such branches have occasioned, the inadaptability of the Railway system to the requirements of such districts. The successful use of railways under other perhaps more general circumstances, where they facilitate the business or pleasure engagements of concentrated populations, and where, by their legitimate reduction in the charges of transport, and the increase of its capabilities, they have placed the industries of a community at an advantage, and therefore promoted their growth and development, has led to the acceptance on the part of the public generally of a certain stereotyped formula, with respect to the advantages of railway construction and extension, as being absolute in its application, whereas it is entirely conditional. Of course the characteristics of railway construction and administration are always pretty nearly the same; but the conditions of a country into which railways may be introduced are very varied. In cases where the railway promotes economy of carriage legitimately, it promotes also industrial progress by stimulating the growth of industrial enterprises, and it so compensates for the evil it does to the carrying system it supersedes, by opening up other channels of enterprise, and extending the operations of those already existing. In other cases where these conditions do not exist, and where its construction and management are known to be a losing business, and where its rate of freight therefore can be governed by no fixed principle; where the discipline of its management fluctuates with every change of political parties; where its revenues are only the feeding ground of Government supporters; and where there is every certainty that the whole system will, as soon as a safe opportunity offers, degenerate into a mere instrument for meeting deficiencies of revenue. What confidence has the public in it? It promotes nothing, develops no industry; but it confers an immense evil on the prosperity of a rising agricultural community by superseding one of the most important elements of country prosperity, giving nothing in return for it. Take, for instance, the last fifty miles of railway on the Great Southern line from Sutton Forest to Goulburn, the cost of which to the country will not be less (including stations) than £700,000, putting a debt of 31s. per head on every man, woman, and child in the colony. The legitimate passenger traffic on this part of the line is about sixty passengers per week, judging from observation. Let any one station himself at Picton, or even at Liverpool, and take stock of the early morning up-train as it passes; the spectacle will be witnessed of ninety tons of rolling stock struggling along with perhaps one passenger, perhaps none, and about 40 lbs. weight of letter bags. It is not a tremendous caricature of a great idea. What benefit can such a premature perversion of the railway system confer upon up-country districts? Where, the advantage to colonial interests, that rapid development of productive capabilities, the promise of accommodation to the public, to compensate for the outlay of £700,000 for fifty miles of railway line? Oh, says the railway interest, it will come all off it by-and-by—build another hundred miles or so. Like other branches of Government administration, the public debt, the revenue deficit, the further the railways go on their present system, the greater will be their uselessness to the public; the more extravagant their cost, the greater will be their injury to established country interests, and the greater will be their power and influence for mischief in the hands of politicians.

Of course there are the same political reasons existing in this colony for the Government to maintain control over the great channels of commercial and industrial activity that exist throughout Europe, and which are now promoting the transfer of the English railway lines into the hands of Government. The effect, however, of such a course is that the whole system of industrial activity is placed entirely at the mercy of political interests, and the extinction of all independence, as allied with industrial enterprise, consummated, except some competing system of traffic, capable of application to the necessities of trade, still lies within the reach of private capital. It is steam, as an *economical* agent of transport, that has accomplished the great commercial achievements of the past; its use has fostered productive enterprise, because of its *profitable* transporting capabilities; it has created—by affording an outlet—as well as distributed, the superabundance of local production; perpetuate the system on an unprofitable basis, and it will cease to develop, and will only confer the least of its advantages, that of distribution, and that ineffectually. Once let the highways of commerce come under the dominion of political interests, and the commerce of the world, bound hand and foot, will become the mere sport of political organisations. This achievement constitutes the *chef-d'œuvre* of that political reaction which is taking place in Europe at present.

Some persons—those who do not recognise that necessarily "*like begets like*"—may consider the preceding views of the now maturing Government railway system as exaggerated; time, however, will prove whether such is the case or not. I have thought that perhaps a paying system of steam traffic might be more justly estimated; and that the importance of some step being taken by the public to place this branch of industry on a secure basis might be more intensely shown by placing it in juxtaposition with the railway system at present maturing.

In this country, where inland carriage necessarily constitutes so large an item in the value of the products of the interior, it becomes more than ever important that the rates of carriage for all commodities should have some basis of standard value; and this cannot exist, except the labour of transport can be done profitably. In the absence of the rule of profit and loss, rates will be arranged and re-arranged, according to the industrial or political proclivities of every succeeding Government; and such a system can only become an agent of general corruption, the power of which will be intensified as the money-getting capabilities of the different interests are affected by railway operations and favours. It is solely to the fruits of mechanical discovery—to its capability of procuring a mechanical system capable of co-operating with the railway already constructed, and rendering the duties of the department remunerative, that the carrying business of the colony can be put on a healthy basis, or one that can in any way minister to the growth and development of colonial enterprise; and in the presence of this fact, it becomes a question of considerable importance, both for the present and the future, what are the obligations of the Government with respect to undeveloped discoveries in mechanical science applicable to this branch of mechanical labour? The influence which invention has exerted in promoting the progress of the past, demands in the interests of the public, that this question should be placed on a footing advantageous to the public; and I trust you will consider the subject of sufficient importance to deserve some notice which may forcibly direct the attention of the public to the matter.

Geographically, Australia is the most distant from the centres of mercantile and manufacturing activity in Europe and America; and having, moreover, few natural facilities for inland traffic, her disadvantages are doubly apparent. In order, therefore, that colonial industries should occupy a fair and equal position in the markets of the world, and be able successfully and profitably to compete with other countries, economical transport is the one important agency required. It is sheer folly for the public to listen to the fallacies propounded by Peto-nian politicians, who fancy that unprofitable projects can be made profitable by financial *leger-de-main*. Government railways, carrying to the coast the produce of the interior, for private interests, at a less price than the labour costs the public, can neither foster nor sustain a productive interest; all that such a system can do is to introduce an element of confusion and artificial (and therefore incorrect) value into estimates of the cost of production; and encourage the neglect of economy by holding out the expectation that its benefits can be secured by begging cheap carriage of the Government. The one great drawback to colonial progress being the cost and difficulty of inland traffic, it is all the more important that the branch of industry occupied in overcoming these difficulties should be brought to the highest condition of efficient economy. All the elements of productive value are high in the country. Land is expensive, though valueless in a state of nature; wages are high, and labour not of the first class; there is nothing in the condition of the colony to give it a single advantage in cost of production over other countries. An unprofitable system of traffic only places, therefore, colonial productions at a still greater disadvantage; and its constant use and extension must result in a gradual obliteration of those mercantile principles which control the healthy development of all industrial undertakings; while the expenditure of money necessary to enable the railway system to embrace the entire area of colonial productiveness will place all the interests of the colony at the dictation of any policy which English or foreign capitalists may think advisable, in order to check competition against the profits of their own interests at home; loaded as they are, with the cost of immense military and civil establishments, the accumulated indebtedness of many past generations, and the prospect of declining commercial activity in the future.

The introduction and use of STEAM ROADS will bring the following advantages. They will yield profit, and will therefore open a channel for the investment of private capital, and it will be no longer necessary to go abroad to borrow money for the construction of railways. Their cost will be (including all outlay for road and stock) about one-fifteenth that of the cost of railways; while their efficiency in point of carrying capacity for freight, will be quite equal to the railway (high speed not being requisite); and in that for passengers and mails, deficient in speed, about one-third. The roads and bridges will not be monopolised by steam traffic; but will be equally available for horse traffic. They will afford the fullest accommodation to country interests, by taking up and discharging freight or passengers at any point on the road, and that without endangering or arresting the traffic in any way. They will distribute in wages, *per ton of freight carried*, about twelve times as much as that distributed by railways, and be moreover profitable to all parties. They will promote the settlement of the land, by giving a value, as fuel, to the useless timber encumbering the soil in nearly every part of the colonies. Clearing the land is the first step in the settlement of the soil, and the success of any country as a field for immigration, depends more than anything else upon the facilities attending this first operation. The superior attractiveness of America as a field for emigration is promoted more by the wood-burning steamers and locomotives of that country than by anything else. Ask any person of more than usual good experience in the matter the reason of so many failures having occurred among settlers under the free selection clause of the Land Act, and the answer will be invariably, *It is the timber cooks them*. The cost and profitless labour attending the felling and burning of timber is such a tax on the settler's labour and resources, that he finds himself crippled, and often beaten, when called on to meet any difficulty arising from an exceptional season or accident. A demand for timber for fuel makes the land in its naturally timbered condition of immediate value to the settler. In America the settler (disappointed perhaps, in some other occupation) goes frequently on to the land with little else but his axe and his family, fells his timber, splits it and sells it for firewood, and cultivates his land as the timber is cleared. In ten years a profitably conducted farm stands where the forest stood. Bad seasons, failures of crops, bush fires, floods, &c., occur there as here; but the settler is not crippled by the exhaustion of profitless labour, and so can tide over difficulties that would otherwise swamp him. This secures a constantly widening field for profitable and permanent settlement, and maintains the popularity of that country as offering the greatest advantages for immigration. There are no wood-burning steamers or locomotives in the interior of this colony, but the introduction of steam roads will bring to the country districts all their benefits; a cheap and profitable rate of carriage; a permanent and profitable demand for timber; and will provide accommodation for as great an amount of general and local traffic as any river in the world.

One great objection to the too extensive use of the railway in a thinly populated country, where it of course supersedes all the business belonging to road traffic, is that it disburses nothing of its earnings to the country districts. It receives from the country, but contributes nothing to the growth of village or town life,—no work for the smith, the wheelwright, and all other businesses that are nourished by road traffic. Now this will not be the case with the steam road. With the exception of engine manufacture, all disbursements will be local; expenditure for fuel, water supply, wages, repairs, and all other charges. The road-side inn will be as much in its place at the side of the steam road as now by the side of the turnpike. There is one disbursement connected with the use of steam roads that deserves special consideration as a means of attracting a flow of superior emigrants to the colony; and that is the rate of wages expended per ton carried. A railway engine will draw, say, 120 tons 120 miles in a day, employing in the transport directly, 1 driver, 1 fireman, and 1 guard, expending, say, in wages, (30s.) thirty shillings; and with this small distribution of wages the business is not profitably conducted. To transport the same freight by steam road, 6 drivers, 6 firemen, and 12 guards would be employed 2 days each, valued in wages at (360s.) £18; moreover, with this large distribution of wages the work is done at a profit to all parties concerned.

This increased employment for skilled mechanics, and for general labour, combined with the opening up of factories throughout the country for making and repairing engines and rolling stock, with all the other occupations that attend such centres of industrial activity, would be a most energetic agent of colonial resuscitation to industrial life; and with these natural attractions immigration would not require the questionable patronage of the Legislature, as a constant and spontaneous increase of population would be kept up by the natural attractions of the colony.

There is only one way to place the carrying system of the colony on a basis which will permanently minister to progress in the future; and that is by modifying the mechanical agencies which conduct the traffic, so as to adapt them to the exigencies of up-country traffic. A profitable and efficient system of transport stands at the gate of future colonial progress; its condition and character will define the future of all colonial industries. If placed on an efficient and economical basis its charges will constitute a reliable item in estimating the paying capabilities of up-country enterprise, define the proper value of colonial resources in the face of outside competition, and give confidence for the investment of capital. If, however, the railway system remain as it is, unmodified by any mechanical agent tending to economise its outlay in construction and management, or accomodate it to the requirements of the country districts, it will become a mere fattening paddock for engineers and contractors, while millions of borrowed money will be placed as a debt on the back of the public, and eventually for evil rather than good.

It is to the *steam road* that I desire to draw the attention of the public as the certain and at present most available means for placing this branch of colonial industry on a cheap and profitable basis; one that will permanently minister to the prosperity of every branch of industry connected with the colony, whether conducted by private enterprise or not.

The great success of the industrial agencies of the period are due to the sagacity and courage of public enterprise engendered at the beginning of the century by long and severe discipline. The practical discoveries of mechanical science were appreciated by the first quality, and carried into execution by the second; a successful future lies in the same direction now.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN GILES, of Marulan.

Wallis-street, Woollahra, Sydney, February 4.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—If Mr. Stewart's remarks, in the House, animadverting upon the principle involved in the setting apart of a day of humiliation and prayer, be correctly reported, he seems by self-contradiction to have completely answered himself. All the changes that have taken place in this planet, he says, have been brought about by fixed and immutable laws, therefore it is foolish for those who want rain to ask the Law-giver and the Law-applier to make those laws combine for their sought good. Very strange indeed! Everything that a person does *must* be done in obedience to fixed and immutable laws—I cannot speak, or read, or walk, or manufacture anything, or even lift or put down anything except by the combination of natural physical laws as immutable as those which keep the planets in their course. Does it therefore follow then that it is absurd to ask me to read, to walk, to lift, to speak; or does such a request imply a desire to interfere with or to suspend such physical laws, and not rather imply faith in the power of my will to make a due use of those laws. Now, Mr. Stewart admits an Almighty and Intelligent Being "over all, God blessed for ever," and what I, a finite rational being, can do, and do every day in using those laws of nature, however fixed, and indeed *because* they are fixed, he rashly denies to the Infinite and Omnipotent.

But then, after reasoning so, Mr. Stewart says that God has brought this drought *as a judgment*. So then, after all, the operation of fixed and immutable law does *not* prevent His special visitation on the "few people who want rain" These laws need not be suspended, and yet God can specially punish by withholding rain, and can He not, then, specially *restore* rain without their suspension, upon forgiveness. And if, as Mr. Stewart says, we are indeed punished for sin, is there not the greater appropriateness in humiliation and prayer? These, at least, we may be sure, are not unacceptable at the Throne of Grace, whatever be our ignorance of the secret causes of the visitation in the mind of God.

Mr. Stewart talks of presumption in one so approaching God; if so, it is the presumption of the publican not of the Pharisee; but what shall we call that pretension on the part of Mr. Stewart to be acquainted with the inscrutable mind of the Omniscient, when he tells us dogmatically that God does not think that we are sufficiently punished? *We* know, for He has told us, that "in His wrath He remembers mercy," that His name is "Forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin." What does Mr. Stewart know to the contrary that he can so confidently say there is no use in asking for we shall not receive, of seeking for we shall not find, because of laws which master God, or which He will not use in our favour when we repent, although He uses them in judgment when we sin.

Blessed be His holy name we have already realised His promise: "Yea, before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

Yours very faithfully,
ZACHARY BARRY.

WOOL-SORTING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Next to the care required in growing the right sorts of wool, in the right kind of country, is the correct mode of classing and sorting the same.

It is lamentable to see such ignorance or carelessness shown by growers in the bulk of their clips of wool submitted for sale by the various auctioneers. It is worth while for those interested to carefully go through the various warehouses on the Circular Wharf, and witness the hodge and podge way in which the wool is packed, neither been properly washed nor classed; the result of this carelessness is that buyers in London turn up their noses (with a few exceptions) at New South Wales wools, alleging that they never can be sure of what they are buying, they are so mixed in character. This arises, in many clips, from cross-breeding with a miserable lot of imported rams, irregularly washed and badly classed, and until more attention is paid to this matter of classing and sorting, such will be the character awarded to our wools. This is not confined to the careless wool-grower, who rolls his fleeces and packs the wool on the station, and who *sometimes says he sells the locks to the scaddler*; but, strange to say, when the bales are opened by the manufacturer at home they turn up again, nicely planted inside the fleece. But this is to be found in a worse form in the shipments of scoured wool. Here we have a greater necessity for judgment and care—for once the wool is immersed in the soaking-tubs, and a powerful pressure of water brought to bear upon it through a contracted spout, at an elevation of four feet and more, it is next to impossible to do anything more with it except picking out a discoloured lock or a glaring misthrough. The wool by this system of washing gets roped, and thereby adds to the difficulty. Much can be said about, and a valuable improvement made on the present system of scouring, but it is not my present purpose to write on that subject.

In making these remarks I do not intend to reflect upon the present proprietors of the various public wool-washing establishments near Sydney. The carelessness that has gradually gained growth within the last twenty-five years in this important matter has risen partly from the false economy of agents and growers getting their wools scoured at the lowest priced shop and the competition of the various establishments. Either the charges have become so low that they cannot afford to pay good wages to competent men, or else the proprietors are too greedy. Whatever is the cause, it is a swindle to the wool-growing interest, and the time has arrived when a radical change will force itself upon the minds of those interested.

Just fancy a skilled workman applying for a job as wool-sorter at one of these washing places, and is told that the season may last six or eight months, he calculates from the wages offered that he will only average for the year 25s. to 30s. a week, and finds that he has come all the way from England (where with his family and cost of passage, he could earn £2 to £3 a week), for the miserable average in twelve months of about 25s. to 30s. a week; and, worst of all, to submit to be taught a new style of sorting, viz., slumming, which is to get through as many bales per day as may be required by the washers.

Such is the present practice. Is it to be perpetuated, and are we to continue to bear the reproach of the home buyers, and let the growers pay the piper?

The question was put to me the other day—by what means are we to improve this degenerated state of things, and why don't you do so and so, &c?

The idea struck me that, with the consent of the committee, during the forthcoming exhibition of the Society in Cleveland Paddock, I would procure some fleeces of wool, as varied in character as possible, washed and greasy; also operate upon them, showing both in theory and practice, and otherwise afford information which would be valuable for growers to know; and as sheep will be exhibited, comment on them will come home more easily to the mind of *some*, and by that medium be of service at next shearing time.

An opportunity would also be afforded of practically showing how, in my mind, greasy wool should be sorted before being scoured, which would be doing a little more than simply growling.

J. H. ATKINSON.

Malm House, Redfern, 10th February.

SMALL DEBTS RECOVERY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You will doubtless permit me to offer a few hints and observations anent the above bill, and the Act which it purports to amend.

The bill proposes to give a power of appeal to District Courts in cases over £5. The right of appeal is highly requisite, and instead of being confined to claims over £5, should exist in all cases. One pound is of as great consequence to a poor man as £10 to another. Besides, in cases of small amounts are frequently involved principles of great moment. I trust, also, that Mr. Windeyer will successfully persist in his expressed intention to introduce a clause to empower appeal by prohibition. As 10 Vic., No. 10, now stands it too frequently serves as an instrument of oppression, and proves a curse in place of a blessing. The evils generated by the uncontrollable powers of magistrates under the Act are greatly enhanced by the clause giving "power and authority to hear and determine according to equity and good conscience." Those vocables, "equity and good conscience," serve to cover a multitude of sins of omission and commission; of ignorance and partiality and spite; and the repetition of which nothing will check, but a simple and general right of reference to a higher tribunal.

The bill further is to extend the jurisdiction to £30, and conditionally to £50. This, without an appealing right given to litigants, would but increase the powers of mischief fifty-fold—doubtless with such a right, as a general thing, the extension would be a convenience to the public; but it should be well hedged about with ample safeguards. I suggest that the increased jurisdiction should only be given to three or more Justices; or if some workable arrangement could be devised, that one magistrate, with two inhabitants, sitting with him as assessor, have jurisdiction over *all cases* under the Act. In some districts the three Justices would be little or no better than one, for there are instances where one leads all the rest, so that there is invariable unanimity in everything connected with the Bench.

As to the intention to increase the jurisdiction of one magistrate from £5 to £10, as is expressed in the bill, I trust the Legislature will never accede to it without the *assessor* idea. I know that it is a too common occurrence for poor persons to submit to the first wrong rather than risk "insult being added to injury" by seeking redress in certain Courts where the verdict can often be anticipated.

But whatever other amendments may be made in the Act, one should not be omitted. It has been rendered imperative by a decision of the Supreme Court, sitting in banco in December, 1858, in re the Queen v. Smith. Smith had been convicted of perjury in a Small Debts Court, but was discharged by the Judges, on appeal, because the Bench had kept no record of its proceedings. The Act does not require that magistrates shall keep a record of the evidence of the witnesses; and it is never done in many Small Debts Courts, if, indeed, in any. The bill should make it a legal requirement for Benches to take down in writing, and keep on record, the testimony given before them in their small debts jurisdiction, as they have to do in all other cases. The Judges of the higher Courts do so in all the cases heard by them; and so should the inferior judicatures.

Before I close, I would draw attention to one other serious matter which, it is hoped, will meet with attention and remedy. There are now in existence a number of police functionaries who have a most incongruous duality of office, as I, by personal experience, found out. There are Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions combined under one body and soul. Now, the 42nd clause of 10 Vic., No. 10, enacts that "no process or proceeding shall be set aside on account of any technical error or mistake only," and that "it shall be competent to every Court of Petty Sessions to decide what is a verbal or technical error or mistake in any action." To my knowledge frequently very grave errors have been made by a clerk which could not by any reasonable construction be viewed as simple verbal or technical mistakes, but fatal blunders, yet for these errors to be ruled by the clerk, in his twin position of Police Magistrate, to be but verbal mistakes. For example, a clerk having wrongly inserted the name of one person for another as plaintiff, which entirely led the defendant astray, that official sitting in the case as Police Magistrate, on defendant objecting to the hearing under the circumstances, ruled the blunder to be a verbal error, and proceeded with the case. Of course there was no appeal. Assuredly this needs revision.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. JACOB.

Raymond Terrace, 11th February.

STORAGE OF WATER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you suggest that it has been considered by some parties that squatters and others are to blame in not having provided against such a contingency as a drought of a moderate duration; and, seeing what has been done in other countries, there is an appearance of truth in the reflection; but may there not be reasons why the squatter is so blinded to his own interests, which is also the interest of the country at large?

No man can enter on the outlay that such arrangements necessarily involve unless he have some guarantee that he shall reap the fruit of them, much less so if the very outlay is to be the means, in itself, of inducing others to deprive him of the fruit of his outlay.

The present land laws are intended to offer an inducement for such improvements, by granting an extended lease without increased rent where such improvements have been made, subject only to the risk of interference by conditional purchasers, which introduces an element of uncertainty sufficient to neutralise the inducement offered by the renewed lease; and this feeling of uncertainty coupled with the recent introduction of a Land Bill which contemplated the confiscation to the Government without any compensation, of all improvements made, at the end of a lease. In short, to allow the tenant to recover his outlay during the lease has undoubtedly tended to prevent improvements being made by pastoral tenants.

It is a good thing to see a nation unite in acknowledgment of an over-ruling Providence whether the object be prayer for gifts withheld, or thanks for boons bestowed. But let us not forget the Pagan fable of the waggoner who filled the air with cries to Jupiter, instead of putting his shoulder to the wheel, but remember the rebuke he met with, and take care that a Christian community does not lay itself open to the rebuke of the Pagan fable. That the skill and industry of man could do much to mitigate the effects of a drought of moderate continuance the statistics of a rainfall, the example of other countries, and the limited experience of our own, amply testify, and it would be well to turn our attention to the question—How far the skill and industry of the colonists is induced, or is prevented by legislation to do what is in their power "to mitigate the effects of the drought." And if the late severe trial turns the attention of our Legislature to the serious consideration of this question, we will then draw a lesson from the past and extract good for the future. Let legislators and subjects together remember the old adage—

"HELP YOURSELF AND HEAVEN WILL HELP YOU."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Observing in your issue of the 27th ultimo, a paragraph, headed "Curious Calculation," presenting a remarkable agreement of figures concerning Louis Philippe, of France, and the present Emperor Napoleon, I was struck with the oneness of the result of that calculation with that of another in my possession, a copy of which I enclose. The result, the same in both, is reached by a different calculation. In both, 1869 is the year of destiny to Napoleon III.

If you will kindly give it a corner in your paper, it may interest and gratify some of your curious and thoughtful readers.

A. D

West Maitland, February 11th.

	LOUIS PHILIPPE ascended the throne in			LOUIS NAPOLEON proclaimed Emperor in		
	1830	1830	830	1852	1852	1852
	Date of his birth	Birth of his Queen.	Marriage.	Date of his birth	Birth of his Queen.	Marriage.
	1 7 7 3	1 7 8 2	1 8 0 9	1 8 0 8	1 8 2 6	1 8 5 3
	1848	1848	1848	1869	1869	1869

In which year (1848) he abdicated. — In which year (1869) he ———!

ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE LANDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am indirectly interested in some of the above lease-hold property, which lease will in a very short time fall in, and having been informed that the whole of these lands will be again leased to a person who terms himself the original lessee but who is not so, as a matter of fact, I, with other tenants, have had hopes that the Church would be alive to their interests, and that they would give a chance and preference to those persons that have actually made the improvements. It is not at all likely that a large land speculator will take a long lease of the property if his intention is other than to make money out of it, a princely sum has hitherto been made by sub-letting, and will be again, and the Church thereby will lose a considerable portion of their income.

I do look upon this matter as a great hardship not only to the tenants that have improved the property, but the supporters of the Church. It is too bad to deal so harshly with the real benefactors, on the one hand, and throw away the Church reserve on the other. I would rather see the lease of this property submitted to auction, which would be fair to all interested, than see it fall into the hands of a monopolist at a nominal rental.

TENANT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Should you think the accompanying meteorological memoranda, as recorded by self-registering thermometers and rain-gauge, to possess any value, you are at liberty to make use of them as you think they may deserve. They were taken in the interior, nearly 300 miles W. from Sydney, and are not so perfect as I could wish, the business occupations of a station interfering with and preventing a regular registration.

W. H. S., Jun.

1868.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest on the	Lowest on the	Greatest range.	Rainfall.	Number of days on which rain fell.
	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	inches.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	nil.	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	2·60	3
March......	—	—	—	—	—	nil.	—
April	74	48	11th, 82	16th, 38	17th, 38	·22	1
May........	66	43	5th, 79	27th, 32	5th, 41	1·12	4
June	63	40	13th, 67	21st, 31	4th, 30	·15	2
July	—	—	—	—	—	nil.	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	1·50	—
September ..	70	49	19th, 84	11th, 37	30th, 34	2·80	8
October	88	51	31st, 97	2nd, 41	19th, 39	·12	2
November....	87	60	29th, 102	22nd, 51	12th, 37	1·66	5
December ...	94	63	25th, 110	19th, 51	21st, 41	·30	3
TOTAL.....	..	..	..	..	..	9·87	28

REMARKS.—No registry of temperature was taken for the months of January, February, March, July, and August. The rainfall for February and August is an approximation only, but is rather over than under. In February and September many dams and tanks in the district were partly filled. The rains for the twelve months were very unequal in quantity, even in a radius of ten miles from this station. The temperature as given above was taken in a verandah facing south. A rough measurement of rainfall for 1866-1867 was also taken as follows,—1866, 17 inches; 1867, 13 inches. The prevailing winds were westerly and southerly.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.*

(From the London Review.)

THE title adopted from the able report which is the groundwork of our observations is suggestive to the public chiefly of bungling and expense. If some of the patriots who may obtain seats in the new House of Commons were to move for a return showing the amounts spent during the last ten years upon warlike munitions which have been found to be useless, or more dangerous to friends than foes, the exposure would be most damaging to the departments involved. The plan we have followed is to have periodical "reconstructions" of our arms and ships, and after the reconstruction has been completed at the expense of that long-suffering creature the public, the value of the changes have been tested by "Warrior targets" and such like models, and almost in every instance found to be utterly defective. General Peel and others seem to imagine that it is something for a Government to boast of if it has expended upon munitions of war, more money in a given time than any of its predecessors, forgetting that an expenditure which results in giving us a bungled and condemned weapon, or an ironclad which can neither sail nor keep out shot, is so much national strength wasted, and so much property taken from the people and flung into the sea.

We do not desire to affix the charge of extravagance on one party more than another. The Liberals, stimulated by Lord Palmerston, are responsible for the fortification scheme, a plan of defence for England which might have been deemed to excel in absurdity, had the existing Government not hastened to arm, with guns which are chiefly remarkable for bursting, the monuments of granite which have been reared in commemoration of official timidity and a Parliament's weak complicity in expensive whims and oddities. Not only have the guns with which they have resolved to arm such of the fortifications as are not tottering many serious defects, but now that a large expenditure has been incurred, the whole science of gunnery, defence, and fortifications must undergo most important modifications in consequence of the invention of Captain Moncrieff of the Edinburgh Militia Artillery. We have built walls of vast strength, with port-holes at regulated distances or guns, but always with the conviction that if the gunners were not covered the walls were practically good for nothing. Hence has come a demand for iron shields to defend the port-holes and a new source of jobbery been opened up. Captain Moncrieff has discovered a mode of making the huge guns themselves perform the functions alike of a shield and an offensive weapon by so regulating certain ingenious machinery that, when loaded, the guns elevate themselves to the firing level, and after the discharge gently lower themselves out of view, to be reloaded in safety and comfort. This process is

* Report to the Government of the United States on the Munitions of War exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. By Charles B. Norton, late Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V., and W. J. Valentine, Esq., President of U.S. Commission, 1867. London: E. and F. N. Spon, Charing-cross.

effected chiefly by utilising the force of the recoil. The invention has only been recently tested at Shoeburyness, and is consequently in its infancy. But it promises great results. One of these appears to be the entire reversal of our system of fortification. Safety to the gunners can never be gained by building up a structure, however solid, and coating it with iron however thick. Modern artillery will find the weak point and be able to destroy anything which has been reared by human hands. If, however, we can get our guns to ascend to the firing level, and then gently return to their places, the fortification ought to be a line of trenches, not a line of wall—a line impossible to distinguish at a distance of a mile from the ground around it; and out of which, at a spot that the besieger is unable to determine with accuracy, a muzzle may suddenly appear to belch forth its bolt with a spit of fire and a terrible roar, and then, like some demon from the lower world, disappear as suddenly as it arose.

It has been for years clear to every one who has studied the subject of gunnery—to every one, that is, except the official persons whose duty it is to arrive at wise determinations—that comparative safety in land defences or ironclads was to be found by baffling the aim of the huge guns of modern times, rather than in vain endeavours to get an iron shield or thickness of plated armour, capable of prolonged resistance. The report of the United States Commissioners before us enters with great fulness into the whole question of guns and projectiles. The authors come to the conclusion that the American Rodman gun, throwing its solid round shot, is superior for destructive purposes to any of the European rifled cannon. It is impossible for us to enter into this question, nor is it necessary for our immediate purpose, as we are satisfied that both European and American artillery can be found powerful enough to destroy any ironclad that can float, or any fortification to which they can be brought within reasonable distance. The Duke of Somerset had evidently arrived at a similar conclusion when he suggested the propriety of allowing the bolts to go right through a vessel, rather than run the chance of having a breach like a church door opened in the sides of an ironclad while a heavy sea might be running. We are disposed to think, however, that whatever might be the theoretical opinion of a First Lord of the Admiralty, sitting safe in his office, or speaking at his ease in either House of Parliament, captains and crews, as a piece of practical seamanship, would prefer not to see the bolts enter, even with the chance of their going right through. Shells such as those which are made in Woolwich by thousands have an awkward habit of exploding. It is not in the nature of the solid shot of the Rodman gun to go right through, but to crush the side of a wooden frigate like an egg-shell. These considerations, which are probably too simple and commonplace for the mind of a Duke, induces us to look with still greater confidence to that solution of the difficulty which is to be found in vessels difficult to hit, and so sufficiently protected as to give them a fair chance of warding off casual shots at angles unfavourable to penetration. The United States Commissioners have no hesitation in ridiculing the principle upon which European war-ships are built, and of coming to the conclusion that the Monitors are greatly superior to either the French or English ironclads. We can appreciate these feelings of satisfaction, which are not the mere vapourings of national pride, but, as the careful and elaborate report shows, the sound conclusions of men of sense and skill, whose duty it was to examine the whole question, and to give the best advice to their Government. Several reasons have combined to prevent us taking a rational course in regard to the reconstruction of the navy. Naval officers naturally feel a pride and satisfaction in commanding great ships, with crews as numerous as a battalion. They imagine that if small, handy, strong turret-ships are to be the order of the day, the naval captain of the present will soon become a hero of the past. He will descend to the rank of a master of a coasting steamer, and be greatly inferior in social status to the captain of a China clipper. The officials, from the highest to the lowest, abhor the notion of being indebted to America for a new principle of naval construction, and they combat, moreover, any plan which is forced upon their notice by civilians. For these reasons they go on making huge ironclads which, with all their armour, cannot resist modern artillery, and which their captains admit roll so much in a seaway that the ports cannot be opened. If they could do so, they know that in firing, the shot would as probably go in the air as hit any object afloat. One of these unwieldy monsters, weak in all their seeming strength, would serve as an excellent target to a turret-ship rolling only a few degrees, and, from the proximity of her guns to the water-line, able to plant dangerous blows on the exposed sides of her huge adversary.

The half-plated battery ships which are now being built are simply Monitors, not half protected, and too large for any useful purpose. Two classes of vessels are necessary for a perfect navy,—ships of great swiftness for ocean cruising after merchantmen, capable of throwing a shot several miles, and ships for fighting purposes, in which invulnerability shall not depend upon armour alone, but upon that other protection—which nothing but preposterous folly would overlook—the difficulty of hitting, except at very close quarters, a moving object lying low on the water, and exposing only a sharp stem to the gun. The fighting ships of the future will be only large enough to encounter a heavy sea, without danger, as strong as is consistent with perfect buoyancy, and showing to an enemy as small a front as possible. The report of Colonel Norton and Mr. Valentine gives also an exhaustive view of the position of the breech-loading rifle question. It does not concede that place to the converted Snider which it holds in General Peel's estimation. We are, however, quite satisfied that the converted Snider is sufficient to keep off our premises any unconverted heathens who may think England a fine country to sack. We sleep in perfect security, and wake up without once looking east or west for the approaching foe. Happily the country has been spared the ignominy of a war panic for several years, and well may it rest in peace. Including militia and volunteers, we have [illegible]00,000 men at call; we have 400,000 converted Sniders in store; we have acres of ground covered with Frazer's last edition of Armstrong; we have Whitworth standing aside to supply us with the best field-gun for long range and precision whenever we shall cease to spend money upon a less useful article. We have Krupp beckoning to us to invest in a monument of steel, such as he has presented to King William for the fortress of Kiel, a gun which is larger than the famous Mons Meg of Edinburgh Castle, and which, like Meg, will doubtless stand silent and solitary, to be admired by after generations, but never fired in anger. We have ironclads which, if not framed upon sound principles, are at least more than equal to all possible European opponents; and lastly, we have Captain Moncrieff come to teach us how to plant guns in the deep places of the earth, whence, apparently without human help, they can emerge, hurl forth their terrible bolts, and disappear as quickly as the flash of their own discharge. One step more, and we shall have reached perfection. Let some captain of marines (since the militia have done so nobly) invent a plan to enable the gun to consume its own smoke, and the secrecy will be complete. The roar is impalpable to sight, nor can the foe take aim by the ear. Demoralized and appalled, the invader must retire, to fall a prey to our mosquito fleet barely distinguishable on the distant horizon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of 3 good horses, dray, and harness
A bay horse, buggy, and harness
A lot of country horses, just arrived
Drays, spring-cart, buggies, carriages, &c.

Horses.
Vehicles, Harness, &c.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.), will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, heavy and light
Vehicle, harness, &c.
Regular Sales:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Useful Pair Grey Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair grey horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

4 Horses, 'Bus, and Harness.
4-wheel Break.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
4 horses, thoroughly broken to harness, and been accustomed to run together or singly. Four-horse harness complete, and the 'bus Galatea, in good order, and license for the end of the year.
4-wheel break, in good order.

To Breeders, Racing Men, and others.
Per Dunbar Castle.

Thoroughbred Colt "TUILERIES."
Heavy Draught Stallions, "MODEL" and "DUKE."

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by George Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned.
TUILERIES, a thoroughbred colt, 3 years old (brother to Paris), by Mildew out of Daisy, by Touchstone, her dam, Abaft, by Sheet Anchor, out of Lady Emmeline, by Young Phantom.
MODEL, a rich chesnut draught stallion, 3 years old, with no white, bred by F. Catlin, Esq., of Ipswich. He was got by The Wonder, whose name is known throughout the country, out of a famous Suffolk mare, Beauty. Model has already taken three prizes, and is acknowledged to be the handsomest horse of his age.
DUKE, a dark chesnut draught stallion, 6 years old, with no white. He is by the celebrated Windsor Duke, out of a fine Suffolk mare, bred by G. Thorpe, Esq., Newmarket. Windsor Duke gained the silver cup and 50 guineas prize against all England; allowed to be almost faultless, is a good temper, and a capital worker.
The above horses have been selected with great care, especially for the requirements of the colony; and first-class judges have acknowledged them to be the three finest horses that ever left England for the colonies. They are landed, and are now on view at our Bazaar, where intending purchasers will be able to inspect and obtain all information regarding them. These horses must be sold as the owner intends to return to England per Dunbar Castle.

Victoria Yards, Petersham.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. R. Sevile, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at Victoria Yards, Petersham, at 3 o'clock sharp,
100 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1400 fat and store wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. and A. Badgery, Esq's., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
160 really prime paddock-fed bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Retreat farm, Bringelly, the residence of F. Borton, Esq., on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
750 Southdown sheep, consisting of ewes, lambs, and fat wethers
29 cows, broken in to milk, a picked dairy herd
80 head heifers and steers; also
5 horses.
The auctioneer particularly calls the attention of buyers to this sale, for great care has been bestowed on the breeding of these sheep.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from F. Borton, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Retreat farm, Bringelly, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, kitchen and dairy utensils, farming implements, buggies, double and harness; also some very valuable cart mares, colts and fillies.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS are instructed by Mr. Peter Brown to sell by auction, on the Ground, 164, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
8 first-class milking cows, in full milk
2 horses, broken to harness
Milk-cart, cans, &c., complete
Sheds, casks, tubs, &c.; poultry, &c. Also,
A quantity of furniture
Goodwill of milk business.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

ELLIS AND CO. will sell by auction, at their depot, 763, George-street South, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY next,
A team working bullocks, dray, and gear complete.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the New Auction Mart, corner of Castlereagh and Park streets.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting of chiffonieres, sideboards, chests of drawers, sofas, couches, tables, chairs, safes; brass, iron, and wood bedsteads; hair mattresses, beds, and bedding; carpets, clocks, ornaments, pictures, crockery, kitchen utensils, and a general assortment of household effects.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Under distraint for rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 123, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 15th instant,
Household furniture and effects.

Superior and Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction (on account of leaving the colony), THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 198, Castlereagh-street, near King-street,
Superior and useful household furniture
Fixtures, kitchen utensils, and effects.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY'S Regular Auction Sale, Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining tables, loo tables, card and occasional tables
Couches, sofas, easy-chairs, stuffed and cane-seat chairs
Chiffonieres, sideboards, bookcases, book shelves
Carpets, oilcloth, hearthrugs, matting, mats
Oil paintings and engravings, chimney glasses, ornaments
Wood and iron single and double bedsteads, palliasses
Mattresses, bolster and pillows, bedding
Washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses
Chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedroom chairs
China, glass, earthenware, tinware and ironmongery
Cooking stove, kitchen utensils, meat safes
Dressers and shelves, mangles
Office desks and fittings, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Established a quarter of a century.

Household Furniture. Pewter Measures, Spirits, &c.
Under a Bill of Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture—comprising wardrobe, bookcase, chests of drawers, chiffonieres, horsehair sofas, couches, chairs, washstands, loo tables, pier and toilet glasses, iron and cedar bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, Gig, 60 gross gingerbeer bottles, kegs, weighing machine, iron palisading, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, corner of William and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo.

Most Attractive Sale of
Superior Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Sterling Silver Plate, Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. E. Gibson to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., comprising telescope dining tables, Spanish mahogany sideboard, horsehair couches and chairs, carpets, large pier glasses, loo tables, marble-top tables, elegant ornaments, engravings and oil paintings, pianoforte, by Collard and Collard; sterling silver plate and platedware, cut glass, china, handsome winged wardrobe, secretary, chests of drawers, state bedsteads, bedding, marble washstands, toilet glasses, double-winged mahogany wardrobe, with secretary in the centre, 1 pier-glass, 40 x 50, mahogany secretary, bookcase, slipper and shower baths.
Kitchen requisites and quantity of sundries.
Also,
250 oz. sterling silver plate.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The silver plate, diamond rings, gold watches, and jewellery will be sold at 1 o'clock.
Now on view, This Day, Monday.
The house to Let.

MR. S. PHILLIPS will sell by auction, on premises, 154, Palmer-street, 4 doors from William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of useful household furniture, kitchen effects, &c., &c. Terms, cash.
Auction Rooms, No. 61, King-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock

Important Sale of Ironmongery.
Continuation of Sale, as per catalogue, commencing at Lot 394 Ironmongery, page 23 of Catalogue, and continuing to the supplementary catalogues.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Builders, Dealers, &c.

Second and Clearing Sale of the Stock of E. C. Weekes and Co., George-street, in consequence of their retirement from business.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. E. C. Weekes and Co. to sell by auction, on their premises, 398, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, and TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of their stock of general ironmongery, comprising all the shelf goods, and stock in the yard and store, viz.:—
Rifled carbines, single and double duck guns, &c.
Pistols, dram flasks, traveller's compasses, gun wads, &c.
Dark's and Nelson's cricket balls, Clapshaw's cricket bats, &c.
Terry's cartridges, children's hip and taper baths
Rogers's penknives, apothecaries' scales, bankers' scales, gold scales, set of troy weights, horse-shoe magnets
Large quantity of sundries in job lots
Carpenters' tools, pit and cross-cut saws, joiners' cramps, hay rakes, rag stones, store weighing-machines, store weighing scales, 20 cwt., bullock chains, trace chains, bullock bows, hobble chains, hames, patent nails, flooring brads, clasp nails, wire nails, galvanized nails, spikes, clout nails, horse shoes and nails, oven doors and frames, G. P. ridge-capping and guttering, dampers and frames, truck wheels, chaffcutters, folding bedsteads, field hoes, casks of hobble chains, chalk, patent blasting fuse, copper powder magazine, smiths' hammers, blacksmith's forge, backs and irons, flour mill dressing machine wire, and silk-dressing machine brushes, paint, black sheet iron, grindstones, &c., spades, shovels, grafting tools, digging forks, and a large variety of other goods.
Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers; or at the Stores, and the supplementary Catalogue will be issued during Monday.
Terms, liberal.
N.B.—For convenience of former buyers the sale will close at 2 p.m., and delivery commence each day at 3 p.m. until dark.

PICK OF PYRMONT.

Important to Capitalists.

To close Partnership Accounts.

A Stone-built Shop, 11 rooms, Harris-street
Blacksmith's Shop, and Wheelwright's Shop, in Harris-street
Brick Cottage, 3 rooms, Pyrmont-street
Weatherboard Cottage, 3 rooms, Pyrmont-street
Also Stock-in-Trade, Lease, and Goodwill; Horses, Carts, and Sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the proprietors to sell, on the ground, Harris-street and Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, on THURSDAY next, February 18, 1869, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties, having frontages to the two principal streets in Pyrmont:—
70 feet frontage to Harris-street
70 ditto to Pyrmont-street,
known as Buchan's property.
On the Harris-street frontage is erected a stone-built house, 11 rooms, and outhouses.
On the Pyrmont-street frontage a brick cottage, 3 rooms; also a weatherboard cottage of 3 rooms.
This property is held under a lease of 84 years, subject to a ground rent of £16 10s per annum.
One allotment, 25 feet frontage to both streets, is let at £23 per annum.
The above offers to small capitalists an opportunity for investment seldom to be found, forming a most complete property, admirably adapted for a hotel.
Tittle unexceptionable. Deeds can be seen at the offices of Messrs. NORTON and BARKER.
Terms liberal.

After the sale of the above property,
Tools of trade of butcher's shop, fixtures, sausage machine, fillers, &c., and household furniture.
Tools and stock-in-trade of the blacksmith's shop, bellows, anvil, large quantities of steel, iron, &c.
Stock-in-trade of wheelwright's shop, spring-cart, wheels, shafts, felloes, spokes, boards, white lead, paint, grindstone, &c.; five horses, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
Every information can be obtained of Mr. W. GRISDALE, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1869.

FLOORCLOTHS.
FLOORCLOTHS.

To close accounts.

To Upholsterers, Drapers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, February 16, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of oilcloth.
To close accounts.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 16th, 1869,
at the Australian Bond.

Segars and Tobacco Leaf.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, February 16th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case segars, Medias Regalias, each 100
2 ditto ditto, Medias Panetalas, ditto
3 ditto ditto, Medias Regalias
2 ditto ditto, ditto
1 ditto ditto, Mellarus
1 bale Central American tobacco
14 ditto first-class Ambalema ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1869.

Household Furniture
Elegant Brass Bedsteads
Patent Spring Mattress
Loo and Card Tables
Ornaments, Books, and Pictures
Chairs, Washstands, Dressing Tables
Glass, Crockery
Kitchen Utensils.

To Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 16, 1869, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 23rd, 1869.

250 Packages Cut Glassware,
comprising very superior assortment of
Wines
Tumblers
Champagnes
Caraffs
Goblets
Ale Glasses.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Just landed ex Woolloomooloo.

To Wine and Glass Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms on TUESDAY next, February 23rd, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
250 packages cut glassware, comprising an extensive assortment of
Wines, tumblers, goblets, champagnes, liqueurs, ales, caraffs, and tumblers; moulded and plain tumblers, cut clarets, hocks.
Packed in small cases, and well adapted for country storekeepers and others.
Attention is particularly directed to this important sale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 16th, at 11 o'clock.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c., &c.

W. C. RUSH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several consignments of the above goods, just landed, as under:
Linen dispers
Ditto frontings
Ditto huckabacks
Rough hollands
Croydon and Wigan sheetings
4-4 and 8-4 greys
White counterpanes
Terry ditto
Family mediums
Longcloths
White cotton hose
Brown cotton half ditto
Fancy grenadines
Jacconet muslins
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs
Cotton pockets
Fancy doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Venetian shirts
Scotch twill ditto, L. S. and O. S.
Mole trousers
B. and Y. ditto, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons.

Just landed ex Dunbar Castle.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, in his Rooms, in the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed in splendid order ex Dunbar Castle, comprising
Ladies' French and English cashmere, E.S., S.H., T.P.H. and M.H.
Ladies' lasting ditto M.H.
Ladies' coloured cashmere, E.S., S.H., and M.H.
Ladies' memel E.S., T.P.H., and M.H.
Ladies' levant, ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' kid E.S., T.P.H., and M.H.
Girls' 6-9 kid, memel, black and coloured cashmere, S.H., T.P.H, and M.H.
Girls' 10-13 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Girls' 11-1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Children's black and coloured cashmere and morocco balmorals and E.S.
In great variety.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons
Joseph.

Now landing ex Harkaway and Sir John Lawrence.

On TUESDAY, 16th instant,
at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
96 packages of seasonable goods, now landing.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

General Drapery Goods, Clothing, &c.

Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.

On THURSDAY, 18th, and
FRIDAY, 19th instant.

At 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
A well-assorted shipment, now landing.
Particulars on WEDNESDAY.

Cargo of Ironbark,
ex Atalanta,
From the Clyde River.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Cowper-street Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, February 16th, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
70 ironbark logs, from 18 to 53 feet long.
A shipment of excellent sound timber.
Terms, liberal.

Preserved Fish.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
98 packages preserved fish, in firkins and barrels, comprising salmon, herrings, mackerel, &c.
Also,
20 cases Findon haddocks.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.
Now Landing ex Yang Tsze.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
40 pockets prime Kent hops.
Terms, liberal.

Wire Nails.
A small Shipment now landing.

For Positive Sale, to close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, 17th, at 11 o'clock,
200 kegs wire nails, assorted sizes and gauges.
Terms at sale.

Wotherspoon's Confectionery.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond over WS,
590-614—10 cases (tin-lined), each containing 12 10-lb. boxes, mixed comfits, in 4-oz pockets
505-514— 9 cases, ditto, ditto ditto, with all faults.
Terms, cash.

Currants.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels currants.
Terms at sale.

Bass's No. 3 Ale.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Bass's No 3 ale.
Terms at sale.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.
New Goods, just landing, ex late arrivals.

At the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
389 packages oilmen's stores and general groceries.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Portion of the Cargo ex Chateaubriand from Bourbon.
On account of whom it may concern.

Consisting of 1234 Mats Sugar.
At Moore's Bond, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourgade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, February 15th, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of sugars ex Chateaubriand, comprising

Mark.	Slightly.	Much.	Washed.
AA	21	—	—
BB	46	—	—
CC	11	—	—
DD	73	1	—
EE	35	—	12
FF	206	—	3
GG	10	7	—
HH	39	—	2
II	14	—	—
JJ	58	3	—
KK	67	1	1
LL	8	—	—
MM	14	—	—
NN	33	—	—
OO	33	—	—
PP	40	—	—
QQ	42	1	3
RR	1	—	—
SS	89	—	—
DGF	151	3	—
LM	203	—	4
No mark	19	—	3
	1223	16	28

All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, next the HERALD Office.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Elegant and Substantial English-manufactured
FURNITURE.

Just landed ex Magellan, from London.

Imported specially by the owner, who is compelled to return to England.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A very beautiful walnutwood Duke of Edinburgh drawing-room suite, consisting of
12 chairs
2 easy chairs
2 Victoria chairs
2 settee couches
1 music chair
1 centre ottoman, covered with rich blue and gold satin damask
2 richly-carved loo tables
Handsome walnut cabinet, with plateglass doors and back
2 piano companions
2 handsome card tables
Lady's davenport
Music canterbury
2 whatnots
2 willow chairs.
This suite is most complete, and one of the handsomest in the colony.
A brilliant-toned walnut wood pianoforte, 7 octaves trichord, with all the latest improvements, manufactured to order by those celebrated makers Messrs. Kirkman and Sons, and cost 90 guineas
A few very elegant vases, statuettes, and lustres
2 massive carved gilt oval pier glasses, 60 x 50.
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM SUITE,
in solid Spanish mahogany, covered with morocco, consisting of
2 elegant lounges
12 chairs, with stuffed backs, and castors
2 easy chairs
Massive sideboard, with plate-glass back
Oil-polished telescope table, with patent screw
Large handsome dumb waiter.
BEDROOM SUITE.
In the best walnut wood, consisting of
A handsome toilet table and glass
Marble-top washstand, to match
2 elegant wardrobes, with plate-glass centre doors
2 chests of drawers
12 chairs
2 commodes
2 towel horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, on and after Monday next.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At Woottonga, Kirribilli Point, North Shore, the residence of Frederick Lassetter, Esq
Highly important Sale by Auction, of valuable Household Furniture and Effects, Silver Plate, Richly Cut-glass, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. Lassetter, Esq. (who intends visiting Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Woottonga, North Shore, on TUESDAY, February 23rd,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future issue.

OILMEN'S STORES AND GROCERIES.
Important and Attractive Auction Sale of New Goods.

TUESDAY, 16th February.

To Grocers, Merchants, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Ledger's oilmen's stores, just landed; and a large assortment of general groceries, provisions, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

The Fine Barque
LADY FRANKLIN.

For Positive Sale by Auction,
TUESDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell street, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
The fine barque
LADY FRANKLIN,
as she now lies at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.
She is a really good vessel of 235 tons register, with carrying capacity for 400 tons, copper fastened. She is registered in Sydney, and has certificate of Veritas classification. She has just discharged a full cargo from New York in excellent condition.
Inventory may be seen at the sale rooms.
Terms at sale.

Ledger's Oilmen's Stores.
An Invoice of New Goods, just landed.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 16th February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Ledger's oilmen's stores, including
100 cases assorted pint pickles
75 ditto quart table vinegar
10 ditto half-pint assorted sauces
25 ditto bottled fruit
20 ditto half-pint salad oil
20 ditto pint ditto
50 ditto 1lb. tins assorted jams.
Terms at sale.

Fish.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
50 half-barrels very fine white herrings
15 tierces salmon, in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, next the HERALD.

To Furniture Buyers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
12 Walnut Drawing-room Suite Frames in the white
6 Oval Walnut Loo Tables
12 Cases Cane Chairs
Whatnots, Commodes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases furniture.
Terms, cash.
On view on Monday.

Bath Bricks.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes, each 2 dozen, Bath bricks.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Jams.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases 1-lb. tins, assorted Hobart Town jams
29 ditto jams, in white jars.
Terms at sale.

Caustic Soda
Bright Amber Rosin.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons caustic soda
100 barrels bright amber rosin.
Terms at sale.

Raisins and Currants.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts,
43 barrels currants
145 boxes Cape raisins.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Scented Soaps.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Perfumers, and others.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 16th February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases fancy soaps, each 1 cwt., including—brown Windsor, fancy tablets, almond, honey, and glycerine.
Terms at sale.

Australian Wine.

About 500-Gallons Red Hermitage, from the celebrated Maryland Vineyard.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 16th February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Thomas Barker, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
A small parcel of "Red Hermitage," from the Maryland Vineyard, a really fine wine, well worth the attention of connoisseurs.

THIS DAY, 15th February.

ORDER OF SALE,
CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Shop and dwelling, No. 68—122, between PALMER and BOURKE STREETS, now let to Mr. M'Carty, shoemaker, at a rental of £130 per annum.
DUKE and BROUGHAM STREETS.—Two Stone-built Cottages, Nos. 96 and 98, DUKE-STREET, and large Block of Land a little below SYDNEY-PLACE, leading from Dowling-street, occupied by Griffin and Melville.
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Two Brick-built Houses, Nos. 447 and 449, a few yards above FOVEAUX-STREET, and opposite Mrs. Burdekin's paddock.
NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION. — Valuable Building Site at the Junction of FREDERICK and WILFORD STREETS, between Randle's-terrace and the Railway Station, and
THREE BUILDING SITES, fronting the ENMORE ROAD and RAILWAY CRESCENT, between the residence of Mr. James Harris and Windsor-terrace, the property of James Hart, Esq., M.L.A.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ON FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

EVELEIGH HOUSE and GROUNDS.

This first-class COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, together with upwards of THREE ACRES OF GROUNDS, fronting Abercrombie and Eveleigh streets, close to Cleveland-street, and only a few yards from the city boundary, will be absolutely SOLD on the above date. Cards to view, also lithographic plans of the estate, may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FRIDAY, 19th February.

TO BUILDERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

EVELEIGH ESTATE,
REDFERN and CHIPPENDALE,
Extending from the Botany Road to Shepherd's Darling Nursery Estate, and being portion of the well-known Hutchinson property.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS fronting Abercrombie, Eveleigh, Holden, Vine, and other good streets, each 20 feet frontage, with about 95 feet depth. The whole for absolute sale, on FRIDAY next, 19th February.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision can be obtained on application.
Terms, liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

THREE VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, each having the following frontages:—
33 feet to the Enmore Road, and
39 feet to Railway-crescent,
with an average depth of 170 feet,
situated between the residence of Mr. James Harris and Windsor-terrace, the property of James Hart, Esq., M.L.A., and immediately opposite the new terrace recently erected by Mr. William Bailey.
These building sites form part of the well-known Kingston Estate, and are only a few yards from the Newtown Railway Station, on the main road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described well-situated BUILDING SITES, close to the Newtown Railway Station.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BURREN ESTATE,
ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN.

For Positive Sale.—By order of the Mortgagee.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 20th February.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th February, at half-past 2 o'clock,
LOT 1.
COTTAGE, containing passage, four rooms, kitchen, &c., out-houses, and plentiful supply of water, together with one acre land (more or less), well fenced, and planted with fruit trees.
N.B.—The above fronts the Railway line, having a frontage of about 380 feet.
LOT 2.
SEVEN ALLOTMENTS LAND, each 40 feet, frontage to George-street, by a depth of 100 feet, well fenced, trenched, and planted with fruit trees.
N.B.—The above will be sold separately, if required.
LOT 3.
THREE ALLOTMENTS LAND, 140 feet frontage to Burren-street, by a depth of 100 feet, well fenced.
LOT 4.
BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, verandahs front and rear, six rooms, detached kitchen, out-houses, &c., good garden. Built on allotment 98 feet frontage to George-street by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 5.
TWO ALLOTMENTS LAND, having a frontage of 90 feet to the Erskineville Road by a good depth to Burren-street.
Terms liberal.
Plan may be viewed, and full particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at his offices, No. 401, George-street, Sydney; or from Mr. G. Langhorne, Estate Agent, Newtown Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 17th.

To Butchers and others of Illawarra, Camden, Picton, and Menangle, &c.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
1000 Prime Store Wethers
200 Fat ditto
20 Head Fat Cattle.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER will sell the above, now on their way down, at Byrne's Yards, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY next, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.
After the sale of the above, C. A. S. will dispose of any other stock sent in for sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463177

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late DAVID JOHNSTON, Esq., of George's Hall, are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased Daughter, SELINA; the funeral procession will leave George's Hall, for Liverpool, at half-past 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. J. WILLIS, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL STAINTON are invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved Daughter, LAURA CAROLINE; to move from his residence, No. 6, Redfern-street West, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock. T. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 2nd February, 1869.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—The attention of the public is invited to the Notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 2nd February, 1869, respecting the Sale of Crown Lands, on the dates and at the places mentioned below, viz.:—
BATHURST—On Monday, 22nd, and Tuesday, 23rd February, 1869
CARCOAR—On Monday, 22nd February, 1869
PENRITH—On Monday, 22nd February, 1869
WILLIAM FORSTER.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. B. Goodlet, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.
Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Unlimited Liability.
The undersigned, having full powers to act for the abovenamed Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for Fire and Marine risks of every description.
Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.
MARINE policies granted on Hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
AUSTRALIAN BRANCH,
34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
This Company charges the lowest rates of premium for Fire Insurances in town or country.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Chief Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY OFFICE, 275, GEORGE-STREET.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq. | F. H. Dangar, Esq.
J. De V. Lamb, Esq. | Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £700,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND exceeds £4,000,000.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent.

THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000—Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, George-street, Sydney.
London Office—21, Cornhill, E.C.
Policies granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.
Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either Sydney, Melbourne, or London.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital .... One million
Paid-up .... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PURCHASED in one lot, for CASH, or SOLD by AUCTION, at the regular SATURDAY'S Sale. Out-door Auction Sales conducted upon the most liberal terms.
Advances made upon goods for immediate sale.
Parties desirous of avoiding the publicity of an auction sale can receive the full auction value in cash.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 278, George-street.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—SALES at the Rooms for FURNITURE every SATURDAY, and other days according to instructions. OUT-DOOR SALES conducted with every regard to economy and the interests of vendors.
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Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
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WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

JAMES SMITH, Sharebroker,
(Established A.D. 1859,)
Unicorn-Passage, Ballarat.
LETTERS and TELEGRAMS promptly answered.
Cash advanced on Scrip only.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.).
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

BALMAIN. SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE TEACHERS' CONCERTS
in aid of the WIDOW and FAMILY of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROSE, will be given on WEDNESDAY, 17th February. Tickets, 2s 6d each, may be had at Mr. J. J. MOORE'S, Bookseller, opposite the Cathedral.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.
To be played in the Outer Domain,
on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
4th, 5th, and 6th of March next.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
GALLERY—SIXPENCE.
Re-engagement of the popular favourite,
Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.
The
AMERICAN COMEDIANS
Mr. FRANK HUSSEY,
Mr. HARRY KELLY,
and
Mr. CHARLES HOLLY,
Nightly greeted with roars of laughter and applause.
THIS EVENING, Monday, will be presented Goldsmith's Comedy, in 3 acts,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow .... Mr. HOSKINS
Mr. Hardcastle .... Mr. STUART O'BRIEN
Tony Lumpkin .... Mr. W. ANDREWS
(who is re-engaged at this theatre)
Mrs. Hardcastle .... Mrs. CHARLES JONES
Miss Hardcastle .... Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM
Miss Neville .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
To be followed by the wonderful performance of the AMERICAN COMEDIANS.
GOLDEN SHOE DANCE!
by Messrs. KELLY and HOLLY.
ETHIOPIAN COMICALITIES.
JOHNNY SCHMOKER.
THE DUMB MUSICIAN,
Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.
THE YELLOW GAL THAT WINKED AT ME!
Mr. HARRY KELLY.
A burlesque speech of ancient, modern, and local hits, entitled
PAST AND PRESENT,
Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.
THE ACTIVE BOY AND GIRL,
by Messrs. KELLY and HOLLY.
To conclude with a comic Ethiopian Extravaganza, entitled
THE MASKED BALL.
The QUACKENBUSH, engaged for Ticket-taker ...... Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.
Supported by Messrs. KELLY and HOLLY, and the Prince of Wales Company.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Directress, Miss ROSA COOPER.
Stage Manager, Mr. LIONEL HARDING.
Production of another great Drama. Million Prices.
First appearance of Miss BLANCHE CLIFTON.
Continued success of that celebrated actress, Madame MARIE DURET.
THIS EVENING, Monday, February 15th, the performance will commence with the celebrated drama, in 3 acts, entitled
SATAN IN PARIS.
The Mysterious Stranger .... Madame MARIE DURET.
Supported by Messrs. Le Roy, Lionel Harding, George Simms, W. J. Holloway, Miss Blanche Clifton, Miss Laporte, Madames Taylor and Moore. To conclude with a Concert.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
Miss AITKEN'S LITERARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of Captain THOMSON, Officers, and Members of the HIGHLAND BRIGADE, will take place on
THIS EVENING, Monday, February 15th.
PROGRAMME:
Casa Wappy .... Dr. Moir
Caudle Lecture .... Jerrold
Lochinvar .... Scott
The Burial of Sir John Moore .... Wolfe
Soldier Old and Hoary .... Norman Macleod, D.D.
The Wonnerfu' Wean .... Miller
The Bells .... E. A. Poe
The May Queen .... Tennyson
To Mary in Heaven .... Burns
Polonius' advice to his Son .... Shakspeare
Mansie Wauch's Volunteering .... Dr. Moir
The Brook .... Tennyson.
The intervals will be filled with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by Miss JAMES, Mrs. CALDWELL, and Mr. BRADY.
Admission—Front Seats, 3s; Body of Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Schools half price.
Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS. COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT tendered by the Sons of Temperance to
MR. HENRY ACKLAND,
will take place THIS EVENING, February the 15th, under the patronage of the AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.
St. Mark's Bellringers have kindly given their services for the occasion.
R. DRIVER, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Trio—"The Gipsy's Laughing Trio"—Miss James, Miss Wiseman, and Mr. H. Gooch
Air—"Spider and the Fly"—by desire—Bellringers
Balletta—"Come, dark-eyed Gipsy Maid"—Un Ballo in Maschera—Miss James
Air—"Nina" (Hobbs)—Mr. Jackson
Catch—"Ah, how Sophia"—Messrs. Humphreys, Craven, and Anderson
Song—"This Flower, dear Maid" (Victorine)—Mr. H. Ackland
Duet—"Elfin Revels"—Miss James and Miss Wiseman
Song—"The Peace of the Valley"—Joan of Arc—Mr. A. Fairfax
Recitation—"Scotch Volunteers"—Mr. A. Cameron
Song—"Early Love" (Musgrave)—Miss Swadling
Duet—"I leave thee, mine own"—Miss Wiseman and Mr. H. Ackland
PART II.
Piano Solo—"Wedding March" (Mendelssohn)—Mr. C. E. Horsley
Trio—"Turn on, Old Time"—Maritana—Miss James, Messrs. Jackson and Fairfax
Song—"A Bandit's Life"—Mr. H. Gooch
"Partant Pour la Syrie"—by desire—Bellringers
Song—"Black-eyed Susan"—Mr. Jackson
Duet—"Fair shines the Moon to-night"—Messrs. Fairfax and Ackland
Song—"Nearest Way Home"—(Arditti)—Miss Wiseman
Recitation—"Darby Dayle's Swim from Cork to America"—Mr. Sewell
Ballad—"Love's Dream is o'er" (Victorine)—Mr. Ackland
Catch—"Sneezing Catch"—Messrs. Humphreys, Anderson, and Craven
Song—"Janet's Choice"—Miss Swadling
Solo—"God Save the Queen"—Miss James
Chorus by the audience.
Accompanyist—Mr. C. E. HORSLEY.
Doors open at half-past 7. Concert to commence at 8.
Admission, 1s. Reserved seats, 1s 6d.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS, Baptist Chapel, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 15th February, 1869.
H. PARKES, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair.
PROGRAMME.
Solo—Pianoforte, "Harmonious blacksmith"—Mr. Harwood, R.A.M.
Song and Chorus—"God bless our sailor Prince"—Mr. Powell
Song—"I like to sing the old songs"—Lady Amateur
Song—"The monks of old"—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"Go, forget me" (by request)—Lady Amateur
Song—"In happy moments"—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"My bud in Heaven"—Lady Amateur
Song—"I'm thinking of the roses"—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"Maggie's secret"—Lady Amateur
Song—"Do not mingle"—Lady Amateur
Song—"The bridge"—Mr. Maguire
Song—"Father, come home"—Young Lady Amateur
Song—"Yes, let me like a soldier fall"—Master S. Oatley.
Interval.
Solo—Pianoforte, "Rob Roy"—Mr. Harwood, R.A.M.
Song—"Wake, Lilly, wake"—Mr. Davis
Song—"Kathleen Aroon"—Lady Amateur
Song—"The village blacksmith"—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"Early love"—Lady Amateur
Recitation—"The Crescent and the Cross"—Mr. H. Driver
Song—"I cannot sing the old songs"—Lady Amateur
Solo—"Whistling Waltz"—Mr. W. Howson
Song—"Roberto che tu adora"—Lady Amateur
Song—"Though fortune darkly frowns"—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"Thou art so near"—Lady Amateur
Buffo Song—"Cornelius Crop"—Mr. J. D. D. Jackson
Duet—Pianoforte (by desire)—"Semiramide"—Gentlemen Amateurs
Song—"The Englishman"—Mr. Powell
Finale—"God save the Queen."
Admission, 6d; a few reserved seats, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8 o'clock.
H. DRIVER, Hon. Sec.

DANCING.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 147, Pitt-street.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Classes, Mondays and Fridays. Private lessons given. Elizabeth-street N.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
The cargo of TEAS lately arrived from Foochoo by the Amber Witch, consisting of congou, in chests, halves, and boxes of different qualities.
Also,
Java Rice, in bags and half-bags
Java, Plantation, and Native Coffee
Spices.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 11th December, 1868.

TO SHIPCHANDLERS, SHIPSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, and others.—Ironwork of every description galvanized, after the principle of Morewood and Co., at greatly reduced rates, by
S. ZOLLNER, Sydney Galvanizing Works, 86, York-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Martell's brandy—dark, in hogsheads and quarters
W. I. rum, 32 o.p.
Sherries—Garvey's, Garcia's, and others
Ports—Graham's, Carvalho's, and others
Geneva, J.D.K.Z., of various contents
Burnett's old tom, and Stewart's whisky, old
Jameson's Irish whisky, in quarter-casks
No 2 moselle and still hocks, in cases
Champagnes—Moet's, Cliquot's, Heidsieck's
Clarets—St. Julien and A. de Luze
Case brandies—Hennessy's and Otard's.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETOR'S BRANDY, in hogsheads and quarters, dark and pale, and pale, in cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of regular shipments of the following well-known brands of ale:—
J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow
Ind, Coope, and Co., Romford
J. Hurst and Co. (Dawson's), London
J. Fulton and Co., Edinburgh
William M'Ewan, Edinburgh
H. Deetzen, Bremen.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

THE BUSHMAN'S POCKET TELESCOPE.—A superior Achromatic Telescope, with three draws, closing to six inches; price 14s., postage 3s. To be had only of
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BRADY'S 2s 6d TEA is really good. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

BRADY'S 2s TEA is truly cheap. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

BRADY'S SUGARS are the BEST in Sydney. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

BRADY'S best PLANTATION COFFEE, only 1s 4d per lb. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-st.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at BRADY'S, 576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

STEAM ENGINE.—For SALE, a 10-horse power Engine and Cornish Boiler, suitable for sugar mill or other work. To be seen at work at HUDSON, BROTHERS, Botany Road, Redfern.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents for the manufacture of the following houses, on the most liberal terms, which can be ascertained on application:—
DRUGS and CHEMICALS (all descriptions,) from Messrs. Langton's, Scott and Edden, Upper Thames-street, London
PICKLES, Fruits, Jams, Oil, and Italian Goods, from Messrs. Copland and Co., Bury-street, London
GALVANIZED IRON, Deck Spikes, Rivets, &c., from Messrs. Phillips and Hill, Birmingham
IRONMONGERY and Plated Ware, from Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham
VINEGAR, from Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., Worcester
WHISKY, from Messrs. Stewart and Co., Saucel Distillery, Paisley, Scotland
CEMENT, from Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, Fenchurch-street, London
PAPER—Printing and Wrapping—from Messrs. Glenisson Fils, Turnhout, Antwerp
PERFUMERY, Scented Soap, Brushware, from Messrs. Phillipsen and Co., Budge Row, Watling-street, London.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand, and to arrive, the following brands of BOTTLED BEER:—
ALE—Bass, bottled by Cameron and Saunders
Bass, ditto by London and Burton Brewery Co.
PORTER—Barclay's, ditto ditto
Byass's capsuled.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Rizat's dark, Compain's pale, in quarters
Lecoq's 1864, Compain's, Robinson's and Jenquel Freres, in case
RUM—Lowndes and Preston's, 30 o.p., in hogsheads and quarters
WHISKY—Stewart's, in bulk and case
OLD TOM—Burnett's and Lowndes
GENEVA—Key brand, various contents
PORT and SHERRY—Cockburn's port, in bulk
CHAMPAGNE—Perrier's, and inferior brands
BURGUNDY—Very superior; sparkling, ditto.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' Sauce, Ehrensperger's Light blue, Barry's chicory
Colman's white starch, whiting, carbonate of soda
Keen's mustard, North Wilts cheese, patent groats, oatmeal.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON and NAILS, Phillip's and Hill's; arsenic
Muntz's yellow metal and nails; castor oil, in tins
Cement—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's; crown and sheet glass
Sheet lead, slates, boiler plates, bar and rod iron
Printing and wrapping paper, paperhangings, pig iron
Sheepwash tobacco, woolpacks—heavy weights, corn sacks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
The undersigned have in stock the following LEADING TOWN BRANDS ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR:—
HART'S .. .. Superfine
DUFFIELD .. .. Superfine and household
MARCHANT'S .. Superfine
RANDELL'S .. .. Superfine
Also,
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks.
New Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.
Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
WHEAT.
Superior milling samples, California and Adelaide.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FLOUR.—Superfine silk-dressed, from Adelaide. New Wheat, lowest prices.
BARKER and CO.

PINZON'S SHERRY.—This dry and unmixed Sherry, which has been analysed in the London Docks, and pronounced to be one of the purest wines ever exported, comes from the estates of the grower, Admiral Pinzon, Xerez, who sends constant supplies to the undersigned, where it may always be obtained.
The WOOLLOOMOOLOO has just discharged another parcel, consisting of butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves, which makes the fourth shipment to this port, and the eighth to the Australian colonies, within a period of fifteen months, six hundred casks having met with a ready sale in that time.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

OATS—Seed and Feed, Seed Barley on SALE. BLAKE and M'DONALD, 143, Sussex-street.

100,000 BEST Lake SHINGLES, 700 to the square. W. Giles, Murphy's Wharf.

220,000 FEET American PINE, ex Lady Franklin, cheap. Goodlet and Smith

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Colonial Pine, Hardwood, Cedar, Beech, &c., HUDSON, BROTHERS, Redfern.

REDFERN Steam Saw Mills, Joiners' Work, Turnery, and Mouldings of every description. HUDSON, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a lot of Cement CASKS. 2, Gas-lane, from 10 to 12.

CANARIES, Canaries.—For SALE, just arrived ship Dunbar Castle, 10s each. Apply to Chief Steward.

FOR SALE, a first-class light OMNIBUS, new, £75, a bargain. Rowley and Waiman, Paddington tollbar.

FOR SALE, new 'BUS, 5 horses, harness, license. J. LEA, Cooper and Riley streets, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, new and second-hand Buggies, 2 Dog-carts, and light Spring Carts. E. M'CARTY, Coach Builder, 260, Pitt-street, oppose the Willow Tree.

A BARGAIN.—Bay Horse, Tip Dray, Harness, £12; Bay Horse, saddle, bridle, £7. Gibson and Co. Pitt-st.

BROWN HORSE (first-class journey horse), 4-seated Buggy (with plenty of room for luggage), and Harness, suitable for a commercial traveller; £50 lot.
GIBSON and CO., Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Bay Carriage or Dog-cart Horse, 15 hands 3 inches; a good match Horse, £20. Gibson and Co.

TWO first-class Dog Carts, in thorough good order, built by Thrupp, London; £20 and £25. Gibson and Co.

BEST Hogskin SADDLES, 50s each: 45s by the case. GIBSON, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

AMERICAN Buggies, Waggons, and Harness of all kinds, cheapest in Sydney. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st.

BUGGIES, slide seats, top and notop Concords Waggonettes, Phaetons, Express Waggons, Bush Buggies, Harness; also, a second-hand Dogcart, in good order, for SALE. T. Moore, S. H. R., op. Court-house.

RACE PONY for SALE, thorough-bred, 13 hands, 3 years old, and worthy of notice; to be seen at Martyn's Horse Bazaar, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th February.

WHITE double buggy HARNESS, plated and good second-hand set required. A. A. B., Royal Hotel.

FAT CATTLE.—SAMPLE OX on VIEW (Alive) from a herd shortly to arrive. Extraordinary weight, 2000 lbs. Will be slaughtered one day this week. The public are invited to inspect the above, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', Salting Establishment, 180 and 182, George-street North.

FOR SALE.—1 ALLOTMENT of LEASEHOLD LAND, having ninety-four years to run, with a frontage to Ocean-street, Woollahra of 40 feet, and also, a frontage to Great Thorne-street, with a depth of 200 feet; on this land are erected one 4-room Cottage, and one 3-room Cottage. Also, for Sale, 1 Allotment of Freehold Land, on the Point Piper Road, having a frontage of 30 feet by 49 feet in depth, having a back street, and fenced in. For particulars, inquire of the Proprietor, on the premises.
HENRY FISCHER.

A HANDSOME INCOME.—A gentleman of the Press, at present in great poverty, will be appointed editor of an English daily paper, at a high salary, if he reaches home with his wife, by the 1st June. He hereby appeals to an Australian people for sufficient sympathy and assistance to enable him to effect this. References permitted to G. F. WISE, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Home Visiting and Relief Society, Immigration Office, Hyde Park, who has kindly consented to receive any remittances, and to appropriate them specially to the purpose named. The advertiser being an English Collegian, and member of a Continental University, would take charge of one or two children being sent to Europe to school, instruct them in Greek, Latin, French, &c., on the voyage, and eventually see them safely to their destination, whether in England, France, or Germany.

GROCERS' ASSISTANT open to Engagement; good counterman and bookkeeper. J. M. F., HERALD Office.

MAIL PHAETON.—Wanted, a Mail PHAETON, with hood, for one or two horses; state price, and where to be seen. Address M. P., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—A well-established Practice near Sydney for TRANSFER. Reasonable terms would be conceded, and the whole connexion is transferable, and capable of great increase, or the vendor would exchange for a Practice in the suburbs of Sydney.
For particulars apply to
Messrs. HENRY AND CO.,
Chemists, 792, George-st., Sydney.

REQUIRED, a SITUATION as Governess, acquirements—English, together with the rudiments of music and French. Address M. H., care Hon. Secretary Home Relief Society, Immigration Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Gentlemen desirous of filling the vacant offices of DISTRICT SURGEONS for the South and South-western Districts are requested to send in their applications, with credentials, under cover, addressed to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, by 10 a.m. of Monday, 1st March. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.
JOHN E. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a PRESSER. Robinson and Sons, 212, George-street North.

TO STOUT GENTLEMEN.—Wanted, purchasers for White Shirts, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18-inch binds, three for 14s 9d. Also, gentlemen's stout Calico Night Shirts, 15, 16-inch bands, three for 7s 6d, at LEADER'S Cheapside Houses, South Head Road; and LEADER'S Cheapside House, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO CAPITALISTS.
First-class investment for about £10,000.
To owners of central city property.
Wanted, an Extensive BUILDING ERECTED, centrally situated, either in George, Pitt, or York streets, to be Leased for a period of years, at a good interest on the outlay, suitable for a large wholesale warehouse business, with stores adjoining. Every necessary security and first-class garantee will be given for the fulfilment of any contract. Principals only treated with. For all particulars address M. H., Warehouse, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as general servant. Apply to Mrs. Dunn, 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good COOK. American Restaurant.

WANTED, a good COOK. London Dining Rooms, 69, King-street.

WANTED, WAITER. Tattersall's Hotel

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Burwood Hotel, corner of Margaret and Clarence streets.

WANTED, Jobbing MAN, for plastering and brickwork. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

WAITRESS, Laundress, Housemaid, General Servants, for Engagement at Mrs. Capps's Office, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable active GIRL, to tack for sewing-machines. Apply, Pierce, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to nurse and attend to young children. Mrs. Trenery, 9, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply 58, King-street West.

WANTED, a smart intelligent LAD, as an Apprentice. J. Harkness, brassfounder, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a respectable active young Girl, as General SERVANT. Miss Venters's, 228, George-st. N.

WANTED, for historical purposes, HERALD, complete—January to June, 1842. Price, Historian, HERALD.

WANTED, a two-stall STABLE, in Phillip-street or vicinity. Apply M. R. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, competent COOK and LAUNDRESS; references. Albemarle House, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a competent NURSE for three children. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Currency Lass Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable girl, as NURSE (Protestant). Apply between 10 and 12, 495, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress, and able to milk. Apply 495, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply 16, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED Known, decayed Teeth stopped with gold, 2s 6d; ditto drawn, 1s. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a Box DRAY and Harness, good. Terminus Hotel, Railway Bridge, Newtown.

WANTED, a strong LAD used to blacksmith's shop. 6, Market-street West.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, Situation as House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-st.

WANTED, a strong, useful GIRL, accustomed to house work. 131, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a young person accustomed to children. Protestant. 546, George-st., opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS at Mrs. Saber's, 5, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard square.

WANTED, a strong LAD to make himself generally useful. 223, George-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, about 17 or 18. Apply to Mrs. Gordon, 17, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. One used to children. 226, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER for a week. Apply Mrs. Pane, 84, King-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Butcher's SHOP, cheap. Apply F. Pierce, 98, Market-street.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS for thoroughly competent SERVANTS. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-st.

WANTED, an active sober Man, with good reference, as WAITER. G. Clarke's, Exhibition Hotel.

WANTED, a stout Youth, as PORTER, used to the drapery. James Johnson, 225, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good Laundress. Mrs. Morris, 640, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for a family. 334, Macquarie-street South, op. Gloucester-terrace.

WANTED, in a Protestant family, a young GIRL, as Nurse. Apply, from 11 to 12, 26, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a STOREMAN accustomed to the furniture trade. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

WANTED, a PARLOURMAID. Apply to Mrs. Martin, Clarens, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, GIRL, 14, to nurse baby, make herself useful. References. 153, Riley-street.

WANTED, a middle-age Woman as General SERVANT. Liberty Inn, Liverpool and Riley streets.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Wages 11s. The Home. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st. S. H. Road.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to yachts. Apply after 6 p.m., Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. H. Clark, butcher, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 552, George-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Crawford, Three Crowns, Church-hill.

WANTED, thorough Cooks, Laundresses, and General Servants; excellent wages. Registry O., 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, two first-class JOINERS; constant employment. Seamer and Robertson, Woolloomooloo Saw Mills.

WANTED, a situation as BUTLER, town or country. Thoroughly understands his business. First-class references. Address W. T. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two young MEN, for the country, able to drive and be otherwise useful, none but good hands need apply. Terminus Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a second-hand Wilcox and Gibb's SEWING MACHINE. Address stating terms, to Delta, Post-office, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT—one who is a good Cook and Laundress. To a competent person good wages will be given. Mrs. W. R. Hill, Clifton-street, off Nicholson-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable and thoroughly competent person, as NURSE (Protestant); good reference indispensable. Apply to Mrs. Massie, Chesterfield, Waverley.

WANTED, an active Protestant YOUTH, to assist in kitchen and to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. Fawcett, auctioneer, &c., Wollongong, stating wages required, with board.

WANTED, a good GARDENER, a respectable single man, with good character, who can mow, drive, and milk. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mr. Russell, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman, can milk and wait table if required; or would take a situation as Waiter in an hotel. Good references. E. O., Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Situation as Cook, or Cook and Laundress in small family; respectable young woman; good references. Also, wanted, young person needlewoman and to assist. Miss Fowler, 308, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a SITUATION as General SERVANT, in town or country, with a girl 13 years; can be well recommended; can cook, wash, and iron; open for a week. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-st.

WANTED, respectable Domestics for immediate engagement—good Cooks, Laundresses, and General Servants with good references. Apply Mrs. Heap's office, by 10 a.m., 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, for the Wholesale Boot Trade, a PERSON to take charge of stock, pack, &c. References required. E. J. Tebbutt, Riley-street, near William-street.

WANTED known, Kent Larder Dining and Supper Rooms.—Bill of Fare: Soup, Poultry, Roast or Boiled Joints, Vegetable, and Pastry. Dinners, comprising plate of soup, meat, and pastry, 1s; meat and vegetables, 9d; plate of soup, 6d. Private dining room. Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED to be Known, W. B. LANCASHIRE, 121, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, has been appointed PORTMANTEAU MAKER to his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and his Excellency the EARL and COUNTESS OF BELMORE. N.B.—The largest assortment of Portmanteaus always on hand at the lowest possible prices, likewise repaired or taken in exchange.

A SPLENDID large Front ROOM to LET. No children; bath. 754, George-street South.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and single Rooms vacant. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS.—A double and single room, board, baths. 80, William-street.

ASHFIELD, close to Railway Station.—To LET, a well finished HOUSE, with every convenience. Rent very low to good tenant. Apply to W. H. Hudson, Ashfield.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 15s per week. No. 10, Newtown Road, near Newtown Tollbar.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—Baths, £1 1s. For cards, address Spring, baker, 161, Castlereagh-street North.

BELMORE HOUSE.—First-class accommodation for Boarders, terms 16s. 52, York-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Wanted, respectable LODGERS; terms moderate. ROOMS to LET. Mrs. Weeks, 454, Kent-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence required in a private family. State terms, Charles, HERALD Office

CHARMING RESIDENCE, just vacated by F. Lassetter, Esq., at Kiribilli Point, to LET, containing dining and drawing rooms, each 27 x 21, with bedrooms to correspond; verandah 150 feet long by 12 feet wide, bath room, servants' rooms, coachhouse and stable, and every requisite for a gentleman's family. Extensive water frontage, and a view not surpassed in the colony. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

EMU PLAINS.—TO LET, a commodious HOUSE, suitable for a boarding-school, or a large family.
To LET, on Emu Plains, a commodious two-storied brick HOUSE, containing 10 rooms and kitchen, with servants' room attached, together with 7 acres of land fenced in, situated on the bank of the Nepean River, commanding a splendid view of the Zig Zag and surrounding country, is within 10 minutes' drive of Emu Plains, Railway Platform, or 20 minutes' drive of Penrith Station. The house is suitable for a large family, or would suit for a boarding-school for boys, for which there is an immediate opening. For further particulars apply to Sullivan and Tindale, 400, George-street, Sydney.

FAIRLIGHT HOUSE, Five Dock, furnished or unfurnished, containing nine large rooms, two kitchens, stable, coach-house, and thirty acres of land, beautifully situate. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and partial BOARD. 111, Elizabeth-street North, one door from King-street.

LARGE ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished, large or small. 17, Jamison-street.

MANLY BEACH, STEYNE HOTEL.—Apartments now vacant. W. Lambourn.

ONE OR TWO LADIES may find a comfortable HOME in a family where no other inmates are received. Terms moderate. References exchanged. H. S., HERALD Office.

STABLES, TO LET, apply at Belmore House, York-street, No. 52.

TO LET, waterside COTTAGE. Apply to Jules Joubert, 227, George-street.

TO LET, SHOP and House, 249, Crown-street. Key next door. Apply 800, George-street.

TO LET, three COTTAGES, 5 and 3 rooms, water, at Rushcutter's Bay. Apply Dover House, 10s and 6s 6d.

TO LET, 236, Clarence-street, next Masonic Hall, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen. Miss O'Connor, opposite.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of three rooms, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in George-street, near Royal Hotel, a small STORE, two floors. Cook and Co., 171, Pitt-st.

TO LET, Balmain East, a HOUSE, 12s 6d; COTTAGE, 7s 6d; good water. F. Brien, Darling-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large PADDOCK in Macleay-street. M. Alexander, Margaret-street.

TO LET, SHOP, No. 726, George-street, near Woolpack Inn. Apply Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, and 10 Acres of LAND, at Coogee. Apply at the Colonnade Hotel, King-street.

TO LET, the VARIETIES HOTEL—lease, license, and furniture, owing to illness of Mrs. Clark. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, situate at Waverley, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stabling, and secure paddock. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, A HOUSE, with 5 rooms, 2 kitchens, and good water, in Holt-street. Apply William Hayes, No. 20, Cooper-street, Strawberry-hills. Rent, 12s.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, exclusive of bathroom, &c., situated in Macleay-street, Potts' Point. Apply to Mrs. A. Dick, 140, Castlereagh-street North; or Mr. Hilly, Pitt-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that old-established Produce Sale YARDS, at the Square and Compass, lately in the occupation of Mr. H. Moses. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, those first-class PREMISES, 653, George-street, without exception the best stand in the city for any business. Apply J. J. Curran, 600, George-street.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, Kingston, 8 rooms, kitchen, bath, &c. Supply of good water. One minute's walk from Railway station. Apply S. Miller, opposite Congregational Church, Newtown.

TO LET, at Enmore, an 8-roomed HOUSE, with hall, balcony, plenty of water, and large piece of ground. T. Drinkwater, 218, Market and Castlereagh streets; or to Mr. Teeson, Juliet-street, Enmore.

TO LET, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the HOUSE and stabling at present in occupation of William Barker, Esq.; contains 6 rooms and good outoffices. Stable, coach-house, in yard separate. Apply to F. Lassetter.

TO LET, large SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, next the Frankfort Hotel, Pitt-street, 1 door from Market-street.
D. Cooper and Co.,
Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO LET (with the exception of one room reserved as a schoolroom five days in the week), the HOUSE, 21, Stanley-street, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, two balconies, bathroom, outhouses and stabling. To a respectable and permanent tenant rent moderate. Apply on the premises; or 133, Castlereagh-street North.

TO LET, CLIFFORD, the residence of F. H. Dangar, Esq., situate at Potts Point. The house contains every possible convenience for a family, has garden, water frontage, boat harbour, bath-room, stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co., Clarence-street. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE on the North Shore, containing 8 large rooms, with out offices, commanding the finest and most extensive view of the harbour, Parramatta River, and Sydney. To a really good tenant, a moderate rent would be accepted. Apply to John Blaxland, Esq., Sydney; or to George Stabler, 105, Kent-street, Sydney.

TO LET, the PREMISES of the undersigned, occupying the best business site in the city. Extensive attached stores, large yard, dry cellars 70 x 25 x 10 feet high. Immediate possession.
E. C. Weekes and Co.,
398, George-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliffe Road, at present in the occupation of M. C. Machardy, Esq., containing a handsome drawing-room 30 feet by 18 feet, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, dressroom, and bathroom; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stables, garden and large paddock. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, on the main road to South Head, a semi-detached HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with spacious verandahs and covered balcony, the aspect from which commanding a beautiful and extensive range of suburban scenery: this, coupled with the fact of the well-known salubrity of the air, commends itself as a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the look out for houses. Rates and taxes paid. Application for further particulars to H. H. Newman, house and general agent, 126, Elizabeth-street.

WILSHIRE-PLACE.—To LET, SHOP and Dwelling, 622, George-street. S. Thompson and Co., Pitt-street.

31, LOWER FORT-STREET.—To LET, an excellent Family Residence, at a low rent; wash-house, patent closet, and a stable if required. Apply at No. 27.

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John Davis .... 9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent streets; and 477, Brickfield-hill, three doors south of Bathurst-street.
W. Hogan .... 113, King-street East
T. Pierce .... William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming .... Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer .... Brickfield-hill
Charles Lea .... South Head Road
R. Iredale .... Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
Mr. J. J. Cooper .... Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
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W. West .... Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
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W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
Charles Lea, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst-street.
P. Davey, near the National School, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
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